

THE  
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 905.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1863.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 5d.  
STAMPED .... 1d.

SOCIETY for the LIBERATION of RELIGION from STATE PATRONAGE and CONTROL.

A PUBLIC SOIREE in connexion with the Society will be held at the CAMBERWELL HALL, GROVE-LANE, on WEDNESDAY, March 18th.

Further particulars will be announced next week.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Secretaries acknowledge, with thanks, a Donation of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS for the MADAGASCAR MISSION, from a Friend, in consequence of reading the Work entitled "Madagascar: its Mission and its Martyrs."

Blomfield-street, Finsbury, 21st Feb., 1863.

SYMPATHY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

THE COMMITTEE of the TURKISH MISSIONS-AID SOCIETY place before the Christian public a ready channel for the expression of its sympathies in aid of the noble Missions of our American brethren, throughout Turkey and Persia, now threatened with great pecuniary loss.

Owing to the depreciated exchange, no less a loss than 11,000l. of the 30,000l. annually remitted from the American Board, will be lost to these faithful missionary families, and their successful Native Agencies, in 200 places where the Gospel is now preached.

Millions of our Lancashire operatives nobly exhibit their practical sympathy with America, by their silent sufferings rather than aid a Slave Empire by agitation; will not British Christians, holding a common interest in these successful Missions in the lands of the Bible, also come forward to avert this great pecuniary sacrifice, by assuming the entire payment of the Native Agents and the support of the Seminaries and Training Schools, which will hardly exceed 5,000l. in addition to the usual responsibilities of the Society for its own Native Agents.

213 Native Agents for 1862 cost .. 21,532 10 0  
Training Schools for Preachers and Teachers, 650 0 0

22,182 10 0

Our we not undertake them until the American storm be over.

R. C. L. Evans, Esq., 25 0 0 Miss Harrison, 25 0 0  
J. Oshoff, Esq., 50 0 0 Miss P., 10 0 0  
A. A. Macne, Esq., 20 0 0 R. Barbour, Esq., 20 0 0

Subscriptions and donations urgently solicited. Post office Orders payable to Rev. G. R. Birch, Charing-cross Office, Bankers, Messrs. Ransom and Co., Pall-mall East, Office, 7, Adam-street, Strand.

SUNDAY RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—The large Concert Room at Myddelton Hall, Islington, capable of seating from 700 to 800 persons, is now available for the above purpose. During the three years previous to Christmas last it was occupied by the United Presbyterian Church, now meeting in the new building recently erected in Highbury New Park. The room is lofty, comfortably seated, well lighted, warmed, and ventilated. The Terms, which are very moderate, may be known on application to the Hallkeeper on the premises, or to Mr. Newbon, House Agent, 8, Church-row, Islington, N.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY was held at the Company's Office, 61, Prince-street, Edinburgh, on Monday, 2nd March, 1863, in terms of the Constitution of the Company.

JOHN GIBSON, JUN., Esq., W.S., Senior Extraordinary Director present, in the Chair.

A REPORT by the Directors was read, containing a record of the transactions during the year 1862, and in which the following very satisfactory results were communicated:—

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Premiums received during the year 1862, after deducting Re-insurances, amounted to—

In London, 1st Jan to 31st Dec., 1862 .. £25,391 8 7  
In Edinburgh .. 54,200 1 1

£119,591 9 8

In addition to which sum the amount received by Mercantile Fire Office, London, between 2nd September and 31st Dec., 1861, before the amalgamation, and which appears in the present Balance-sheet .. 19,333 0 0

Making a Total of .. 138,924 9 8

The Total Losses by Fire paid amount to as follows:—

London and Foreign Business from commencement of Mercantile Business to 31st Dec., 1862 .. £7,249 3 6  
Edinburgh, Ireland, &c. .. 24,977 1 1

£32,226 5 8

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

870 New Policies had been issued, assuring .. £222,324 0 0

To which has to be added the business done by the United Kingdom Company during the year, and which is now the business of the North British and Mercantile, viz.:—

167 Policies, insuring .. £146,110 0 0  
Making the Total Business for the year 1862,—  
Policies .. Sums Insured .. New Premiums ..  
1037 .. £768,334 .. £23,641.

In the Annuity Business 57 Bonds had been granted, for which was received the sum of .. £20,974 14 9  
The Accumulated Fund now amounts to .. £2,132,828 8 0  
And the Annual Revenue to .. £422,401 2 2

On the motion of J. W. CATER, Esq., Chairman of the London Board, seconded by R. B. MACDONALD, Esq., the Report was unanimously approved of, and a Dividend of 10 per cent. declared on the Paid-up Capital of the Company (being an increase of 2 per cent. over last year), payable on the 10th day of March current, free of income-tax.

It was reported that after paying all Losses, Expenses, &c., and after setting aside, to meet unexpired Premiums, the sum of £39,863 16s. 8d., being One-third of the Premiums for the year, the Rest Account now amounted to the sum of £192,803 13s. 8d. after payment of Dividend to Shareholders.

His Grace the DUKE of SUTHERLAND having agreed to accept the Office of Vice President of the Company, he was unanimously elected to that office, and the thanks of the Meeting were voted to the Directors of the Company.

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The SCHOOL RESUMED JANUARY 21, 1863.

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JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, Secretary.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING HELD AT THE SOCIETY'S HOUSE, MARCH 2, 1863.

The Directors of the Star Life Assurance Society have much pleasure in presenting to the members their Nineteenth Annual Report.

During the year 1862, eleven hundred and eight proposals for Assurance were submitted to the consideration of the Directors, and one thousand and seven Policies were issued for the assurance of 875,197l. 12s. 7d. in annual premiums 12,562l. 7s. 9d. Eighty-six were declined, and forty-three stood over for completion at the end of the year.

It will be observed that the sum assured is still an increase of that of the preceding year, and is the largest on record in the history of the Society. The Premiums are slightly less, but this only shows that the average age of the new Assured is younger than that of 1861.

By the Auditors' Report the Society Income on the 31st of December last amounted to 111,562l. 12s. 7d., and the accumulated Fund (irrespective of the Capital Stock) at that date was 444,976l. 14s., showing an increase of 70,745l. 8s. 3d. during the year.

Claims by Death have arisen under 81 Policies, and the sum of 21,844l. 17s. 8d. (which includes Bonuses to the extent of 1,241l. 1s.) has been paid to the representatives of 80 persons deceased. These claims are less, both in number and amount, than those of the previous year, and consequently are within the estimated average. To this part of their Report the Directors always advert with considerable satisfaction. To many widows and fatherless children this provision—in some instances the only provision—has been productive of considerable comfort. The provision attendant upon bereavement has thus been alleviated, and cases have continually occurred in which, were it not for forethought on this subject, children and widows would have been cast upon the world almost penniless.

The following table, in continuation of that presented in the last Annual Report, will best illustrate the progress of the Society:—

Year.	Number of New Policies issued.	Sums assured thereby.	Annual Premiums therefrom.	Total Accumulations from all sources.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1856	603	204,451	6,597 18 3	202,110 7 2
1857	572	221,122	7,735 9 5	238,065 1 7
1858	658	235,350	8,582 0 9	274,797 15 4
1859	812	294,495	10,172 19 6	309,444 5 2
1860	902	336,190	11,312 15 9	360,550 3 0
1861	1115	361,990	12,868 3 11	414,231 5 9
1862	1007	375,197	12,562 7 9	481,976 14 0

The year 1863 will conclude the fourth quinquennial period in the history of the Society. The liabilities and assets must then be estimated, and the Directors are satisfied that the surplus will be sufficient to declare a Bonus, proving the great advantage of effecting Assurances in the "STAR."

The Directors feel confident that their constituents will rejoice with them in the great prosperity which has attended the operations of the "STAR" since its establishment in 1843. To one fact, perhaps more than any other, is this prosperity to be attributed, viz., the class of persons from which for the most part the lives are selected. Nearly two-thirds of the Assured Lives on the books of the Company are members, hearers, or connexions of the Wesleyan Methodist Society. A substantial guarantee is thus given of the moral and religious position of those persons taking out Policies in the Society, and a considerable part of the loss entailed by irregular habits is avoided.

The Directors, in common with those of many other similar institutions, have felt it a duty to express their sympathy with the distressed operatives in the Lancashire districts, and have voted the sum of One Hundred Guineas towards the fund established for their relief, an act of benevolence which they are sure will meet with the cordial concurrence of this meeting.

The provisions of the Deed of Settlement require the retirement of four Directors, and in rotation Messrs. Uring, Merry, Leather, and Pidgion go out of office, but, being eligible, present themselves for re-election.

By order of the Board,

CHARLES HARWOOD, Chairman,  
JESSE HOBSON, Secretary.

48, Moorgate-street, London.

\* Since this Report was closed the Accumulated Fund has so increased as to raise it above half-a-million.





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Published by ARTHUR MIALL, at No. 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London; and Printed by ROBERT KINGSTON BURT, Holborn-hill, London.—Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1863



THE  
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 905.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1863.

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STAMPED .... 6d.

SOCIETY for the LIBERATION of RELIGION from STATE PATRONAGE and CONTROL.

A PUBLIC SOIREE in connexion with the Society will be held at the CAMBERWELL HALL, GROVE-LANE, on WEDNESDAY, March 18th.

Further particulars will be announced next week.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Secretaries acknowledge, with thanks, a Donation of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS for the MADAGASCAR MISSION, from a Friend, in consequence of reading the Work entitled "Madagascar: its Mission and its Martyrs."

Blomfield-street, Finsbury, 21st Feb., 1863.

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Millions of our Lancashire operatives nobly exhibit their practical sympathy with America, by their silent sufferings rather than aid a Slave Empire by agitation; will not British Christians, holding a common interest in these successful Missions in the lands of the Bible, also come forward to avert this great pecuniary sacrifice, by assuming the entire payment of the Native Agents and the support of the Seminaries and Training Schools, which will hardly exceed 1,000*l.* in addition to the usual responsibilities of the Society for its own Native Agents.

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NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY was held at the Company's Office, 61, Prince-street, Edinburgh, on Monday, 2nd March, 1863, in terms of the Constitution of the Company,—

JOHN GIBSON, JUN., Esq., W.S., Senior Extraordinary Director present, in the Chair.

A REPORT by the Directors was read, containing a record of the transactions during the year 1862, and in which the following very satisfactory results were communicated:—

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Premiums received during the year 1862, after deducting Re-insurances, amounted to—

In London, 1st Jan to 31st Dec., 1862 .. £65,391 8 7  
In Edinburgh .. 54,200 1 1

£119,591 9 8

In addition to which sum the amount received by Mercantile Fire Office, London, between 2nd September and 31st Dec., 1861, before the amalgamation, and which appears in the present Balance-sheet .. 19,333 0 0

Making a Total of .. 138,924 9 8

The Total Losses by Fire paid amount to as follows:—

London and Foreign Business from commencement of Mercantile Business to 31st Dec. 1862 .. £7,249 3 6  
Edinburgh, Ireland, &c. .. 21,977 1 1

£29,226 5 5

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

870 New Policies had been issued, assuring .. £232,224 0 0

To which has to be added the business done by the United Kingdom Company during the year, and which is now the business of the North British and Mercantile, viz:—

167 Policies, insuring .. £146,110 0 0

Making the Total Business for the year 1862,—

Policies .. Sums Insured .. New Premiums ..

1037 .. £763,334 .. £23,641.

In the Annuity Business 87 Bonds had been granted, for which was received the sum of .. £20,974 14 9

The Accumulated Fund now amounts to .. £2,122,828 8 0

And the Annual Revenue to .. £422,401 2 2

On the motion of J. W. CATER, Esq., Chairman of the London Board, seconded by R. B. MACDONCHIE, Esq., the Report was unanimously approved of, and a Dividend of 10 per cent. declared on the Paid-up Capital of the Company (being an increase of 2 per cent. over last year), payable on the 10th day of March current, free of Income-tax.

It was reported that after paying all Losses, Expenses, &c., and after setting aside, to meet unexpired Premiums, the sum of £39,863 16s. 3d., being One-third of the Premiums for the year, the Rest Account now amounted to the sum of £192,863 13s. 5d. after payment of Dividend to Shareholders.

His Grace the DUKE of SUTHERLAND having agreed to accept the Office of Vice President of the Company, he was unanimously elected to that office, and the thanks of the Meeting were voted to the Directors of the Company.

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Edinburgh .. 4, New Bank-buildings.

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The SCHOOL RESUMED JANUARY 21, 1863.

MONEY, in Sums from £100 to £5,000, READY to be ADVANCED by the PERPETUAL INVESTMENT and BUILDING SOCIETY, upon the Security of Houses and Lands. The amount advanced since 1851 exceeds Four Hundred thousand Pounds.

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JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, Secretary.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING HELD AT THE SOCIETY'S HOUSE, MARCH 2, 1863.

The Directors of the Star Life Assurance Society have much pleasure in presenting to the members their Nineteenth Annual Report.

During the year 1862, eleven hundred and eight proposals for Assurance were submitted to the consideration of the Directors, and one thousand and seven Policies were issued for the assurance of 375,197*l.*, yielding in annual premiums 15,521*l.* 7s. 9d. Eighty-six were declined, and forty-three stood over for completion at the end of the year.

It will be observed that the sum assured is still an increase of that of the preceding year, and is the largest on record in the history of the Society. The Premiums are slightly less, but this only shows that the average age of the new Assured is younger than that of 1861.

By the Auditors' Report the Society Income on the 31st of December last amounted to 111,562*l.* 12s. 7d., and its accumulated Fund (irrespective of the Capital Stock) at that date was 541,976*l.* 14s., showing an increase of 79,745*l.* 8s. 3d. during the year.

Claims by Death have arisen under 81 Policies, and the sum of 23,844*l.* 17s. 8d. (which includes Bonuses to the extent of 1,211*l.* 1s.) has been paid to the representatives of 80 persons deceased. These claims are less, both in number and amount, than those of the previous year, and consequently are within the estimated average. To this part of their Report the Directors always advert with considerable satisfaction. To many widows and fatherless children this provision—in some instances the only provision—has been productive of considerable comfort. The provision attendant upon bereavement has thus been alleviated, and cases have continually occurred in which, were it not for forethought on this subject, children and widows would have been cast upon the world almost penniless.

The following table, in continuation of that presented in the last Annual Report, will best illustrate the progress of the Society:—

Year.	Number of New Policies issued.	Sums assured thereby.	Annual Premiums therefrom.	Total Accumulations from all sources.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1856	603	204,451	6,597 18 3	202,110 7 2
1857	572	221,122	7,735 9 5	238,065 1 7
1858	658	235,350	8,582 0 9	274,975 15 4
1859	812	291,405	10,172 19 6	309,444 5 2
1860	902	336,399	11,312 15 9	360,530 3 0
1861	1115	361,960	12,868 3 11	414,231 5 9
1862	1007	375,197	15,521 7 9	480,976 14 0

The year 1863 will conclude the fourth quinquennial period in the history of the Society. The liabilities and assets must then be estimated, and the Directors are satisfied that the surplus will be sufficient to declare a Bonus, proving the great advantage of effecting Assurances in the "STAR."

The Directors feel confident that their constituents will rejoice with them in the great prosperity which has attended the operations of the "STAR" since its establishment in 1843. To one fact, perhaps more than any other, is this prosperity to be attributed, viz., the class of persons from which for the most part the lives are selected. Nearly two-thirds of the Assured Lives on the books of the Company are members, hearers, or connexions of the Wesleyan Methodist Society. A substantial guarantee is thus given of the moral and religious position of those persons taking out Policies in the Society, and a considerable part of the loss entailed by irregular habits is avoided.

The Directors, in common with those of many other similar institutions, have felt it a duty to express their sympathy with the distressed operatives in the Lancashire districts, and have voted the sum of One Hundred Guinea towards the fund established for their relief, an act of benevolence which they are sure will meet with the cordial concurrence of this meeting.

The provisions of the Deed of Settlement require the retirement of four Directors, and in rotation Messrs. Uring, Merry, Leather, and Pidgion go out of office, but, being eligible, present themselves for re-election.

By order of the Board,

CHARLES HARWOOD, Chairman.

JESSE HOBSON, Secretary.

48, Moorgate-street, London.

\* Since this Report was closed the Accumulated Fund has increased as to raise it above half-a-million.





# THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

## CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Rev. Thomas Adkin, Glossop. Rev. Andrew Reed, Preston.  
Rev. A. Clark, Stockport. Rev. J. G. Rogers, Ashton.  
Rev. W. H. Davison, Bolton. Mr. W. Armitage, Manchester.  
Rev. James Gwyther, Manchester. Mr. R. Kelall, Rochdale.  
Rev. J. B. Lister, Blackburn. C. Potter, Esq., Manchester.  
Mr. N. B. Sutcliffe, Ashton.

TREASURER—Mr. Henry Lee, Mosley-street, Manchester.

SECRETARIES.

Rev. R. M. Davies, Oldham. Rev. William Roaf, Wigan.

Contributions received during the week ending March 2, 1863.—

	£	s.	d.
Cockfield Independent Chapel, per D. Pratt, Esq., fourth remittance	4	8	0
Exeter, Castle-street Chapel, Rev. D. Hewett	11	1	0
Sutton, Surrey, Rev. J. Jacob	3	6	0
Ditto, collected by Mrs. Koch	1	2	6
London, Rev. J. Martin, sacramental collection	5	0	0
Wakefield, Rev. Henry Sanders	10	0	0
South Molton, Independent Sunday-school, a Little Scholar	0	10	4
Egham, per Rev. R. Willan, second contribution	5	0	0
Weymouth, Congregational Church, Rev. T. Roberts	0	14	0
York, Salem Chapel, Rev. James Parsons	9	18	6
Sheffield, a Few Friends, per Miss E. Spencer	1	8	0
Lansair, Rev. Robert Evans	0	10	0
Friends, per Rev. J. Gwyther	0	10	0
Lymington, Rev. J. E. Turner	4	4	0
Kingland, Congregational Church, Rev. T. Aveling, weekly	10	0	0
Hartlepool, Congregational School	0	13	9
Weymouth, Rev. R. S. Ashton	0	15	0
Lewis, Presbyterian Sunday-school and Congregation, per Mr. Bedford	1	0	0
Spilshy, Rev. R. W. Waugh	1	5	6
Sandwich, Rev. J. Hillier	2	10	0
Newcastle-on-Tyne, West Clayton-street Church, per Mr. Shepherdson	2	12	0
Ditto ditto, School	0	1	6
Rochester, Rev. E. W. Shalders	1	15	6
Llwynceyllyn, Rev. Morgan Evans	1	1	6
Bradford, Salem Chapel, weekly offerings	11	2	10

Two bales of cloth have been received, viz., one from the Rev. James Lowe, Portobello, and one from Jersey.

All communications to be addressed, Rev. R. M. Davies, Oldham.

COALS, 24s., Best Coals.—E. & W. STURGE, Bridge Wharf, City-road, E.C.  
Seconds ..... 23s. Silktone ..... 20s.  
Other descriptions supplied.

COALS.—Best Sunderland, 23s.; Newcastle or Hartlepool, 22s.; best Silktone, 21s.; Clay Cross, 20s.; Coke, per chaldron, 14s.  
B. HIBBERDINE, Sussex and Union Wharfs, Regent's-park; Chief Offices: 169 and 266, Tottenham-court-road.

COALS.—Best Coals only.—GEO. J. COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 24s. per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, blackfriars E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Pimlico, S.W.; and Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.

COALS.—By SCREW STEAMERS, and RAILWAY.—HIGHBURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—No Travellers or Agents employed.—LEA and CO.'S Price for HETTON, HASWELL, and LAMBTON WALLSEND, the best House Coal in the world direct from the Collieries by screw steamers, is 23s. per ton: Hartlepool, 22s.; Tanfield, for Smith's, 18s.; best small, 12s. Inland, by Railway:—Silktone, first-class, 21s.; second-class, 20s.; Clay Cross, 21s. and 18s.; Barnsley, 17s.; Hartley, 16s. 6d. Coke, 14s. Net cash. Delivered, screened, to any part of London. All orders direct to LEA and CO.'S, Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, or Kingsland.

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EAU-DE-VIE.—This Pure PALE BRANDY, 18s. per gallon (introduced by us in 1851), is peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to recent importations of Cognac. In French bottles, 38s. per dozen; or in a case for the country, 39s., railway carriage paid. No agents, and to be obtained only of HENRY BREIT and CO., Old Farnival's Distillery, Holborn, E.C., and 30, Regent-street, S.W. Established 1829. Prices current free on application.

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Terms, Cash. Cheques to be crossed London and County Bank, and P. O. Orders payable at St. Martin's-le-Grand.  
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21st October, 1862.

"I have subjected to chemical analysis samples of 'Hungarian Brandy,' received from Mr. J. G. Marshall, of Aldersgate-street.  
"I find them to be of very superior quality, possessing the bouquet and flavour characteristic of the finest description of brandy."  
"Author of the 'Reports of the 'Lancet' Sanitary Commission on Food, 'Adulterations Detected,' &c., &c., &c.'"  
"13, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square,  
"October 24, 1862.

"I have carefully analysed dock samples (pale and brown) of Mr. J. G. Marshall's 'Hungarian Brandy.' They are perfectly free from those injurious admixtures incident to many foreign brandies, and, in delicacy and character, closely assimilate to the best Cognac."  
"J. THOMAS WAT, F.C.S.,  
"Late Consulting Chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society of England."

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On each

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TEETH!

OSTEO IDON.

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ARTIFICIAL TEETH and PAINLESS DENTISTRY.—Messrs. MOSELY, DENTISTS, 30, Berners-street, London. Established 1829. Messrs. Mosely, Dentists, beg to direct attention to a New and Patented improvement in the manufacture of Artificial Teeth, Palates, &c., which supercedes all Metals, and soft or absorbing agents, hitherto the fruitful cause of so many evils to the mouth and gums. A portion of this great improvement consists of a gum-coloured enamelled base for the Artificial Teeth, which presents a uniformly smooth and highly-polished surface, preventing any lodgment of food between interstices, thus avoiding the consequent unpleasant secretions, causing foulness of breath, &c. Additional Teeth can be added when required (thus saving great expense to the Patients), without extracting roots or fangs, and as the whole is moulded in a soft state, all inequalities of the gums or roots of teeth are carefully protected, and insure a perfect system of Painless Dentistry. Neither metals, wires, or unsightly ligatures are required, but perfect complete adhesion secured by Mr. MOSELY'S PATENTED SUCTION PALATE, No. 764, Aug. 1855. Decayed and tender Teeth permanently restored to use, preventing the necessity of extraction. Consultation and every information free. Success guaranteed in all cases by Messrs. Mosely, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W.

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### HOW ABOUT THE CONTRACT?

"HERE are three distinguished men—learned, scientific, of accomplished minds—and they not only differ about an affair of a prosecution, but the most modest of them, though not the least known to fame, says of the other two—"I distrust Mr. Jowett's theological teaching. I distrust Dr. Pusey's. I believe either may tend to bewilder the consciences of simple men and women." So says he who is so modest as to affirm his belief that his 'name will not carry any weight with your readers,' although that name is Frederick D. Maurice. I wish I could believe him. For, strange to say, Sir, I distrust the theological teaching of Mr. Maurice as much as he does that either of Dr. Pusey or Professor Jowett, and I have little doubt they all equally distrust mine. What a happy exhibition of Christian unity in men who have all signed the same contracts and all ought to teach alike."

These are the words of Francis Close, Dean of Carlisle. They are written words. They are published words—the *Times* having been employed as the medium for the transmission of them to the public mind. The only liberty we have taken with them is to italicise those upon which, we think, the emphasis should rest. Yet it is curious to note that this, the most suggestive sentence of the whole correspondence, is precisely the sentence which is ignored by the *Spectators* and *Reviewers* of the controversy, and, with the exception of Dean Close, who himself does not appear to have the faintest apprehension of their bearing, by the combatants themselves.

There is nothing remarkable in the mere fact of doctors differing—"learned, scientific, and of accomplished minds" though they be—there is nothing uncommon, nor, so far as we can see, discreditable in the fact that they differ very widely, and that, too, on questions of theology. We can adopt Mr. Maurice's belief, and can say with him, altering but a single word in the sentence to widen its application, "I believe God will turn all to good account, if they are left to work together, to sustain and counteract each other"—a principle which, although Dr. Close professes his inability to comprehend it, is neither a new discovery, nor, to such as are in the habit of regarding truth as many-sided, difficult to be understood. God is turning all things to good account, in ways which our finite minds cannot perceive. He makes even "the wrath of man to praise him," and has again and again brought more benefit to the Church out of the deadliest persecutions than out of much that we are obliged to conclude to be in accordance with his will. That, however, which is a law of God's moral administration, and which well becomes Him who "sees the end from the beginning," may be very inappropriate for human adoption. We can hardly undertake to manage our religious

organisations on the same principles as those on which the All-seeing and All-wise is conducting His moral government of the world. We are convinced that God will "turn to good account" Mohammedanism and Buddhism. We see not how, but we have unfaltering faith in His wisdom, and are content with the assurance that "that which we know not now, we shall know hereafter"—but neither the existing facts, nor our inferences from them, would, in our judgment, warrant us in admitting Mohammedans and Buddhists, as such, into the Christian Church. The argument proves too much—much more than Mr. Maurice himself, with all the catholicity of his Church principles and sympathies, would be disposed to admit, and, therefore, in the case before him, proves nothing.

What Mr. Maurice's idea may be of the *differentia* which distinguishes a Christian Church from other organised societies of men and women, we do not profess to understand. Does it consist in the profession and character of its constituent members? If so, then logically, there must be some test or other by which they should be discriminated from those who do not make the profession nor sustain the character—and if a test, one would think it must be right to apply and act upon it. Or shall we find it in the special object which it seeks to accomplish—then surely the society organised with a view to that object must demand of its members that they exhibit some sort of qualification in respect of it. Or is it the message, the truth, the revelation which the Church undertakes to deliver to the world? In that case, she must needs have either an implicit or an avowed understanding as to what that message, that truth, that revelation is. Something, one would imagine, there must be which should distinguish a member of the Church from those who are not members—and such as lack that something, be it what it may, cannot properly be accepted or retained as members. Had Mr. Maurice said of Dr. Pusey and of Professor Jowett that, in his judgment, erroneous as he may think their respective theological views, both possess what gives them a title to be regarded as Christians, and that therefore he would exclude neither of them from a Christian church, his premises would have had a logical connexion with his conclusion. But to tell us that "God can turn them both to good account, if left to work together, to sustain and counteract each other" seems to us to be a strange misapplication of an undoubted truth, leaving the practical question in dispute—namely, whether they should be members of, and teachers in, the same Church—altogether untouched.

But, whatever may be Mr. Maurice's notion of the Church in general, there can be no doubt as to what constitutes the *differentia* of the Church of England. About that point she has left none of her clergy in the dark. It is all very well for him and for others to arrive at a conviction that the Church of England, or, at least, those who made her what she is, intended to lay her foundations broad in the principle of catholicity. But what is the fact? Is not this an afterthought? Do we not know that the Church of England is an accidental result—a compromise arising out of political far rather than theological antagonisms? Are we to shut our eyes to history? If Queen Elizabeth had been less sacramentarian, less ritualistic, less prelatist in her sympathies, would the Reformers of her age have admitted, in the exercise of their charity, as much as they felt compelled to do of those elements into the Liturgy? Do not the Articles of Religion more fully represent the mind of the ruling Churchmen of that period, and the sacramental grace of the Offices and the Catechism, the imperfect Protestantism of the Queen's Highness? Why will clergymen write as if nobody but themselves had read history? Why will they try to make out that the self-evident antagonisms of the two systems squeezed together by political necessities are the outcome of the Church's profound wisdom and wide catholicity? What motive can such large-hearted and devout men as Mr. Maurice

have for discovering, as it is his habit to do, a profound reason for every seeming inconsistency, for every questionable expression, for every contradictory phrase in the Book of Common Prayer, when it would be next to impossible that he should not know that they really represent human infirmities, sometimes human passions, and, oftener than not, in their juxtaposition, at least, political parties and collisions? Do clergymen really bewilder themselves with such speculations because they "have all signed the same contracts and all ought to teach alike"?

And the contract, be it remembered, is not a vague one. It is as specific and precise as language can make it. "Assent and consent to all and everything contained in and prescribed by the book entitled the Book of Common Prayer," leave very little room indeed for differences of opinion. How is it, then, that the High Church party represented by Dr. Pusey, the Low Church party represented by Dean Close, the Broad Church party represented by Mr. Maurice, and the anti-supernaturalists represented by Professor Jowett, each distrusting and repudiating each other's theological opinions and teaching, can all be comprehended within the same sacred enclosure, and all bind themselves by the same terms of subscription. This is the mystery, and with all respect for the best of these men, we are bound to say this is the scandal. That each of them might still be what he is, that each might render some service to truth, that God might by leaving them to work together, to sustain and counteract each other, turn them all to good account, we do not deny—but that they can all be tied together by the same precise form of profession without grievous reproach to the character of a Church of Christ no sophistry, no casuistry, no subtlety can induce us to admit. After all, it is the establishment principle, and the precise pledges which it necessarily exacts from the clergy, which places all these men in their anomalous position, puts a weapon of persecution into the hands of Dr. Pusey, turns Mr. Maurice's catholicity into a ground of just complaint against him, condemns Professor Jowett's freedom of enquiry, and makes us wonder how Dean Close can retain his position with a good conscience. Were "the contract" annulled we could understand it all,—as it is, it is all morally and religiously unintelligible to us.

After this correspondence we hope we shall hear no more, for very shame, of the divisions of Dissenters. True, there are differences of opinion and belief among us—but we fancy they are exceeded by those which appear in the Established Church. At any rate, this we can say for ourselves—"We have not all signed the same contracts and are not all bound to teach alike."

## ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

THE Church Institution, of the existence of which our readers have every now and then heard, held its annual meeting last Wednesday. There is a convenient reticence, in the report of the proceedings, as to the numbers attending its meetings from which we may gather that they were extremely small. Deficiency of quantity, however, seems to have been made up, to some extent, by superfluity of quality. It is true that we do not see the names of any Archbishops, Bishops, Archdeacons, Deans, Canons, Prebendaries, Rectors, Vicars, Incumbents, Perpetual Curates, or Curates; but there were two Earls, a Lord, a Knight, and a Member of Parliament, present. One of the Earls, as a matter of course, occupied the chair. Rank in the Establishment holds the same position as wealth amongst Dissenters. In the former the man with the highest title, in the latter the man with the longest purse, is invariably chosen to the post of honour. Hence, as once, a Marquis of Clanricarde in the chair of the Bible Society, and, as a satiric writer once phrased it, "Mammon in the chair," at Nonconformist meetings. In neither bodies is HOLINESS the great standard of



public respect. We cannot throw one stone at the Church in these matters, and therefore we can take no exception to Earl Nelson occupying the post which he did occupy at King's College on Wednesday last.

We gather some valuable information from the report of the proceedings of this meeting. We never thought very much of the Church Institution; and we now think rather less of it. True, it is stated that 422 Provincial Associations are nominally in union with it, but only nominally, for we gather from statements which follow that only 352 of these associations have appointed representatives to the Central Council, and that, owing to duplicate returns, the gross number of these representatives does not exceed 200. Further, we are informed, only 204 associations "contribute anything." The significant fact is added that "arrears on the part of a large number of the provincial Associations is the cause of much embarrassment to the Committee." It was reported that the debt on the 1st January amounted to no less than 1,000*l.*, and announced that "great retrenchment would be made in several departments." We gather the additionally interesting fact from these proceedings that the opposition to Sir John Trelawny's bill in 1861 cost the Institution 400*l.*

This monetary difficulty stared every speaker in the face, and the proceedings seem to have consisted mainly of questions and answers as to how it was to be met. There was a serious proposal, made in a formal resolution, to disqualify every member of the Council unless he paid, by himself or his constituents, 5*l.* a year, but after some discussion the proposal was withdrawn. The meeting ended with nothing being done. So "Pip" and his friend, after casting up the whole of their debtor statements, and carefully putting them away, adjourned to think no more about them. To ourselves, the most significant characteristic of these proceedings is not the obtrusion of the money difficulty (for any one who has had to do with a new movement knows how likely this is to occur), but the absence of any discussion on the objects of the Institution. The report dwelt, in a florid style, on what the Church Institution had been able to do, but nobody seems to have taken any interest in its doings—past, present, or future. Why, therefore, should we? and have we not already devoted too much space to it?

We remember, however, the military axiom, "never to despise an opponent"; but we should respect this Institution slightly more if we could see one of its members possessed of anything like the moral earnestness with which the members of the Liberation Society have thrown themselves into their movements.

Bishop Gray is retiring to his diocese without waiting for the decision in the case which is trying the question whether colonial bishops are invested with imperial authority over inferior ecclesiastics. The Bishop, in a letter to the *Guardian*, makes the important statement that the Archbishop of Canterbury has resolved to attempt to provide the means for the support of a bishop and a staff of clergy for Madagascar. He adds:—"No time should be lost; it is of the greatest moment that the mission should be founded as speedily as possible." The ecclesiastical animus of these words is evident enough. Why should it be more important that a Church of England mission should be established in Madagascar than in any other heathen district? Why, especially, should it be more important now than when there were no Christian missionaries whatever in the island? We are afraid the *Record* was right, and that the sole object of this disgraceful enterprise is to supplant the missionaries of the London Missionary Society. If future facts should bear out the suggestion, the society should be supported by all the influence which the Christian churches of England, minus the sacerdotalists, can give to it.

Not all High-Churchmen, however, are giving an unreserved support to this ultra High-Church scheme. Even the *Clerical Journal*, while ridiculing, in sarcastic sentences, what is termed the "happy family," meeting at Freemasons' Hall, and "the smooth velvety paw" which the Liberation Society Nonconformists held out to "good-natured Churchmen," admits that it would not be expedient to excite an ecclesiastical controversy amongst the new converts. The following language, considering his position, does honour to the writer:—

Such is our conviction of the paramount importance of an exhibition of the unity of the Church in missions to the heathen, that we had rather leave the agents of that society to work out their own way, than send Episcopal clergymen to compete with them in the noble work of winning the Malagase to God. While we know well that Independency cannot permanently hold a whole people together, as is seen so painfully in the Hawaiian operations, we think it can do a great preliminary work, and prepare for the more apostolic and

divine rule of the Church of Christ; and therefore, we would have left Madagascar alone, especially as we have more work to do elsewhere than we can at all keep up with. But we would make this concession to Dissent not of right, but as an act of expediency rendered lawful by the present complications of Christendom.

Were we of the school of the *Clerical Journal* we hope we should have the courage to write in not less ingenuous terms than these. We should be the last to deny the right of the Churchman to evangelise any portion of heathendom, and if a Church Mission had been established in any part of the heathen world in the same manner as the London Missionary Society's mission is now established at the capital of Madagascar, we should deprecate, in the strongest terms, the unnecessary intrusion of Dissenting missionaries there,—not, as the *Journal* says, "of right, but as an act of expediency rendered lawful by the present complications of Christendom." For "lawful" we should however read "obligatory." It would be our positive duty, in such a case, to stay away.

What next? Bishop Colenso, it appears, has been admitted to the privileges of a visitor to the Athenæum Club—a well-known West-end club of high-class literary men. The *Record* protests against such privileges being allowed to a man "who, in defiance of his consecration vows, has published an attack upon the Holy Bible." "The fact," this journal adds, "seems to us to indicate the progress of free-thinking latitudinarianism, and to be symptomatic of the loss of our distinctive character as a Christian people." Our readers know our opinion of Dr. Colenso's work, but we do not feel that its publication should debar him from the society of cultivated men. Indeed, as a matter of expediency, we should say that the more he moves in such a circle the more likely is he to arrive at sounder canons of historical criticism.

We give the substance of the letter which has been addressed to Dr. Colenso by thirty-four of the Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, and six of the Colonial Bishops now in England. The following names are not appended to this letter—the Bishop of Peterborough; Bishop Ellicott, of Gloucester; Bishop Thirlwall, of St. David's; and two Irish Bishops. This letter has been received in various ways. The most remarkable article upon it appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* of yesterday, the writer of which regarded it as an appeal *ad misericordiam* to Dr. Colenso on the part of the Bishops, that he should, out of the kindness of his heart, relieve them from the results of their incompetency and perplexity.

We have received the following letter from a "Constant Reader":—

Perhaps you, or some of your legal readers, will kindly enlighten me on the following subject:—

Many are under the impression that the clergy of the Establishment have no power to enforce discipline, because they cannot refuse the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to anyone. I have looked into the Prayer-book, and there find it especially provided by the Rubric which precedes the Communion Service, that the curate shall advertise any "notorious and open evil liver," or any "who has done wrong to his neighbours," that "in any wise he presume not to come to the Lord's table," until he has repented. The curate is also authorised by the same Rubric not to suffer those to be partakers of the Lord's table "between whom he perceiveth malice and hatred to reign." But if any be repelled, the curate is bound to give an account to his ordinary, and the ordinary "shall proceed against the offending person according to the Canon." (Canon 109.)

These rules are never given any practical effect. Some commentators on the Prayer-book are of opinion that "notorious or open sin" is such as has been pronounced so by law, and that no one can be repelled from the Communion but such as have been previously convicted in a legal court. Others look at it from a priestly point of view, but I want to have a view of the question from a legal standpoint. I cannot but think that the want or absence of the exercise of the power given to the clergy by the Rubric, is entirely due to their knowledge of the fact that the Rubric would not hold water in a court of law. I have then to ask for an answer to these questions:—

1. Can a clergyman of the Establishment legally refuse the sacrament to any one?
2. If he do refuse it what may be the consequences?
3. Have any cases, arising out of such supposed circumstances, been tried in a law-court; if so, when and where? and what was the ruling of the court?

Our correspondent will find the answer to these questions in the Canons and in "Burns' Ecclesiastical Law." It is clearly laid down by the last authority that a clergyman is obliged to refuse the sacrament to notorious and open evil-livers, but he is amenable to a trial before a civil court for such a proceeding. In the reign of Charles II. an action was brought against a minister for refusing the sacrament to another, and the jury found for the plaintiff and gave damages. On appeal, this finding was set aside, not on account of any defect in the law, but from the fact that damages were claimed for two refusals when they ought to have been claimed only for one. All Dissenters are excommunicated by Canon law, and Canon 27 provides that no person who "depraves" the Book of Common Prayer, or the Thirty-

Nine Articles, or anything in the book of ordering priests and bishops, or who shall have spoken against the Royal authority in ecclesiastical causes, shall be admitted to the sacrament (under pain of suspension to the minister) unless he shall acknowledge his repentance to the minister before the Churchwardens. Only the more bigoted portion of the Canons, however, are now retained. If the reader should wish an authoritative description of the character of the "communion" in the Established Church, we refer him to Mr. Baptist Noel's Essay.

The marriage of the eldest son of Queen Victoria should be the last occasion chosen for wantonly exciting ecclesiastical discord. In most towns, we believe, the feeling of loyalty has for once risen superior to the desire for "supremacy," and all classes are united in devising means for celebrating a day which to most will naturally be a day of rejoicing. In Chester, however, the Dissenting portion of the community have been deliberately excluded from the public committee. Mr. E. G. Salisbury, formerly M.P. for Chester, indignantly protests against the act:—"I look at the thing as a marked and deliberate insult to the religious majority of this community, and therefore deserving of public condemnation. I am no bigot, as the clergy and public of Chester well know; there is no honour that can be paid to the Bishop and his deserving clergy that I would not delight in paying; but I altogether deny that the clergy should be put upon a committee of this sort as of right, and that other Christian ministers should be off it 'for reasons of State.'" There is a very old fable that the horn of the Unicorn possessed virtue to cleanse all waters in which it might be dipped. The Establishment possesses the opposite quality. It fouls every stream of public charity and national joy. As the House of Hanover owes its throne to the Dissenters, it certainly does seem odd for Churchmen to attempt to repress their enthusiasm when the oldest scion of the House is about to be married. Is it their policy to exclude them and then charge them with disloyalty? This has been tried before, but with very fatal success to the triers.

#### THE THEOLOGICAL CONFLICT IN THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

The adjourned case of "Pusey v. Jowett" came on in the Chancellor's Court, Oxford, on Friday afternoon. There was a large attendance of doctors, masters, and others. The Assessor delivered judgment on the question of jurisdiction. There were three statutes which might be thought to apply to the case—that on the subject of tutors, that on professors, and that on the powers of the Vice-Chancellor. He held that the first of these might apply to such a case, but that in the present instance it would be improper to imply it, as no complaint had been made by the college, and there were no grounds to suspect collusion. The second, he thought, did not apply at all, as it was only intended to restrain the teaching of professors in their professorial character and in their dealings with their pupils. The third statute—that on the powers of the Vice-Chancellor—was very vague in its terms. It might empower him to judge this case, and therefore he could not allow the protest, which altogether denied his jurisdiction; but he thought it left him a discretionary power, and in the exercise of this power he declined to go forward with the case. He should not call on the promoters to exhibit articles. It confirmed him in this exercise of his discretion to find that there appeared by the archives to have been only one case since the year 1600, when a trial for heresy had taken place in this court. That was a trial for a blasphemous libel, which was an offence against the common law. He had the less reluctance in deciding as he had done, because if he was wrong there was a ready remedy, and he would be set right by a higher tribunal. His judgment was that the protest was disallowed, but the case would not be permitted to be carried further. Mr. Digby Latimer, on the part of the promoters, gave notice of appeal. Mr. Pottinger applied for the costs of the defence. The Assessor refused the application, on the ground that he had rejected the protest. The costs, he observed, up to this time could not be great. It remains to be seen whether that appeal will be prosecuted. The appeal, if any such exists, is first to seven delegates, then to nine delegates nominated by the Proctors of the University, and, lastly, to the Queen in Chancery, or, as that phrase is now interpreted, to the Privy Council.

The protest against the prosecution of Professor Jowett, referred to in our last number, was signed by no less than two hundred distinguished members of the University.

There have been more letters in the *Times* on the Jowett case, the interest in which by no means ceases in consequence of the above decision. "Anglicanus" (well known to be Dr. Stanley) says:—

Whether Professor Jowett's opinions are true or false I do not argue; but Dr. Pusey knows, or ought to know, that what he chooses to call Professor Jowett's "denial of the doctrine of the Atonement" is what has been published and preached in times past and present, in Oxford and out of Oxford, by divines and professors whose position Dr. Pusey has never ventured to assail. He knows, or he ought to know, that what he chooses to call Professor



Jowett's "denial of the inspiration of God's Word" is held by bishops now on the bench, and was (though now retracted) held and published by himself when he became Hebrew professor. He knows, or he ought to know, that what he chooses to call Professor Jowett's "denial of the agreement of the creeds with God's Word" is a statement respecting the language of the creeds which is held by almost all English Protestant divines, except that section of the Church to which Dr. Pusey himself belongs.

And again, whether Dr. Pusey's own opinions are conformable to the Articles or not I do not argue. But he knows, or he ought to know, that he is only saved from prosecution at this moment by the forbearance of those who shrink from dealing out to him the same measure as he has dealt to them. He knows, or he ought to know, that if he were so prosecuted before his present coadjutors, he would (if they were consistent with their former acts) be by one suspended from university preaching, and by the other be deprived of his canonry and professorship.

Dr. Pusey replies as follows:

1. I had not a thought of "inflaming the public mind against" one whose trial is, I suppose, pending. I have simply, in answering attacks, stated the substance of the articles which are to be the matter of trial, which has for some time been published, in the "case in regard to Professor's Jowett's teaching submitted to the Queen's Advocate, with his opinion thereon."

2. I never held, in regard to the inspiration of Holy Scripture, anything approaching to what Professor Jowett appears to me to say. It would have been an unspeakable comfort to me to think that Professor Jowett meant only all which I ever meant.

3. I hold myself responsible at this moment for every book which I have ever published, and which I have not, like those books on German Theology, withdrawn. If there were any offence at all in them, continuous sale would certainly continue the moral, and, I am told, the legal offence. Any one would feel this in a matter of libel against man.

4. I would not hold my Professorship for one moment on tolerance; I should think it unprincipled. Conscious of having ever signed the Articles in what I believe to be their literal sense, and satisfied that in my writings I have in no way contradicted them, I continue in the office in which, thirty-four years ago, I was placed by the providence of God. During all those years I should have resigned my office at any moment if I had thought that any judicial sentence in the highest legal court, or any judgment of the Episcopate, could, after full hearing, have been pronounced against me.

5. If "Anglicanus" chooses to institute proceedings against me, he is most welcome; else he will, I should hope, see, on consideration, that he is not entitled to impugn my good faith by professing to use a "forbearance" towards me, which, as matter of simple honesty, I with my whole heart repudiate.

The Doctor adds that he is not the promoter of this cause, but technically one of three—morally one of the representatives of very many.

One of Mr. Maurice's letters has brought out Dr. Newman, the author of Tract 90, and who is a Roman Catholic priest at Birmingham. He distinctly repudiates the accusation that he maintained, either in Tract 90 or elsewhere, the right of a man's subscribing the Thirty-nine Articles in a non-natural sense.

I maintained in Tract 90 that the Thirty-nine Articles ought to be subscribed in their "literal and grammatical sense"; but I maintained also that they were so drawn up as to admit, in that grammatical sense, of subscription on the part of persons who differed very much from each other in the judgment which they formed of Catholic doctrine.

After quoting the passage to which Mr. Maurice refers, Dr. Newman adds:—

I will take this opportunity of adding that I never held that persons who subscribed the Thirty-nine Articles were at liberty to hold all Roman doctrine; but I aimed in Tract 90 to open the Articles as widely towards all Roman doctrine as was consistent with that "literal and grammatical sense" which, at page 80, I professed to be maintaining.

I have wished to confine myself in the above to matters of fact; and with the same view I am bound, in justice to Dr. Pusey, to state, what perhaps no one but myself is in a position to testify—viz., that he had no responsibility in the publication of the Tract, and has no responsibility in regard to it to this day, except so far as he has in writing committed himself to portions of it, or to certain of its principles. He defended me, when it excited notice, with the generosity which is his characteristic; but I am quite certain that he did not like it as a whole, and in all its parts.

In reply to Dr. Newman's "manly letter," the Rev. F. D. Maurice accepts the correction with particular pleasure "when the person whom he had wronged is a man of eminent genius who has made sacrifices for what he believes to be truth." Mr. Maurice goes on to say:—

But I cannot understand, if Dr. Pusey gave even a qualified assent to the doctrine that the Articles may be susceptible of two apparently opposing senses, how he can refuse the benefit of that admission to Mr. Jowett. If he has been unfairly accused of tolerating a non-natural mode of construing the Articles, I cannot understand how he can impute that offence to Mr. Jowett, who has never confessed it and has never given any indication of intentional pervariation.

If the Church of England is a sect, I can quite understand that Mr. Jowett, Dr. Pusey, and your good-humoured correspondent Dean Close are bound to excommunicate each other, and that they ought all to excommunicate me. If it is a Church I think it may stand upon a truth which includes their partial conceptions and mine.

The Rev. Francis Close, Dean of Carlisle, steps forward to make the application in an Evangelical sense suggested by this controversy. He says:—

Here are three distinguished men—learned, scientific, of accomplished minds—and they not only differ about an affair of a prosecution, but the most modest of them, though not the least known to fame, says of the other two, "I distrust Mr. Jowett's theological teaching. I distrust Dr. Pusey's. I believe either may tend to

bewilder the consciences of simple men and women!" So says he who is so modest as to affirm his belief that "his name will not carry any weight with your readers," although that name is Frederick D. Maurice! I wish I could believe him. For strange to say, Sir, I distrust the theological teaching of Mr. Maurice as much as he does that either of Dr. Pusey or Professor Jowett, and I have little doubt they all equally distrust mine. What a happy exhibition of Christian unity in men who have all signed the same contracts and all ought to teach alike!

Now, it appears to me that we cannot all be right. But Mr. Maurice's scheme for settling our difference is surely a novel one. Of the teaching of Dr. Pusey and Professor Jowett Mr. Maurice says, "I believe God will turn both to good account, if they are left to work together, to sustain and counteract each other!" How differing religious dogmas can at once "work together and sustain and counteract each other," so as to produce a true or beneficial result, I cannot quite comprehend. Should all three be wrong, no admixture, no collision, no mutual "sustentation and counteraction" could make one right principle of three wrong ones; and I should object to have my own theological views subjected to this joint action—not having the faintest hope that by such a process or by any other they would amalgamate with error. But all this may be the result of my obtuseness, and I may be among those "simple men" who are so uneasily deceived by the opinions of Dr. Pusey or Mr. Jowett, and, certainly, I confess that when studying some of Mr. Maurice's own writings I have been somewhat "bewildered." So, perhaps, upon these abstruse questions of Differing Doctors, I am out of court.

Dean Close points out that the first lesson in quibbling, and the art of using words in a non-natural sense, was taught in the school of Tractarians, of which Dr. Pusey was a chief. "Modern doubt" is the legitimate deduction of the frivolous and unsound reasonings of the old Tractarians.

The following address has been presented on the part of the bishops to Dr. Colenso:—

TO THE RIGHT REV. J. W. COLENSO, D.D., LORD BISHOP OF NATAL.

We, the undersigned Archbishops and Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, address you with deep brotherly anxiety, as one who shares with us the grave responsibilities of the episcopal office.

It is impossible for us to enter here into argument with you as to your method of handling that Bible which we believe to be the Word of God, and on the truth of which rest all our hopes of eternity. Nor do we here raise the question whether you are legally entitled to retain your present office and position in the Church, complicated, moreover, as that question is, by the fact of your being a Bishop of the Church in South Africa, now at a distance from your diocese and province.

But we feel bound to put before you another view of the case. We understand you to say (Part II., p. xxiii., of your "Pentateuch and Book of Joshua Critically Examined") that you do not now believe that which you voluntarily professed to believe, as the indispensable condition of your being entrusted with your present office. We understand you also to say that you have entertained, and have not abandoned, the conviction that you could not use the Ordination Service, inasmuch as in it you "must require from others a solemn declaration that they 'unfeignedly believe all the Canonical Scriptures of the Old and New Testament'; which, with the evidence now before" you, "it is impossible wholly to believe in." (Part I., p. xii.) And we understand you further to intimate that those who think with you are precluded from using the Baptismal Service, and consequently (as we must infer) other offices of the Prayer-book, unless they omit all such passages as assume the truth of the Mosaic history. (Part II., p. xxii.)

Now, it cannot have escaped you that the inconsistency between the office you hold and the opinions you avow is causing great pain and grievous scandal to the Church. And we solemnly ask you to consider once more with the most serious attention whether you can, without harm to your own conscience, retain your position, when you can no longer discharge its duties or use the formularies to which you have subscribed. We will not abandon the hope that, through earnest prayer and deeper study of God's Word, you may, under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, be restored to a state of belief in which you may be able with a clear conscience again to discharge the duties of our sacred office; a result which, from regard to your highest interests, we should welcome with the most unfeigned satisfaction.

We are, your faithful brethren in Christ,

The address is signed by thirty-four bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, and six of the colonial bishops now in London. The names not appended to the address are those of Dr. Thirlwall, Bishop of St. David's; Dr. Elliot, Bishop of Gloucester; that of the aged Bishop of Peterborough; and those of two Irish bishops.

In a letter to the *Globe* of Friday Dr. Colenso has contradicted the report that he does not anticipate returning to his diocese as its spiritual head. He says: "It is my full intention to return to my diocese as soon as I have completed the work for which I came to England, and I have legally appointed the Venerable Archdeacon Crubb to act as my commissary, by whom the affairs of my diocese will be duly administered in my absence."

The *Record* announced on Friday with much severe comment that Bishop Colenso had been made a member, *honoris causa*, of the Athenæum Club, of which the Archbishop of Canterbury and other prelates are members. On Monday, however, it had learned that the Bishop had only permission granted him, as a colonial bishop, to avail himself as a visitor of the privileges of the club, and admits the difficulty of a body so composed as the Athenæum Club taking cognisance of Dr. Colenso's sentiments so long as he continues a bishop without introducing strife and division.

But after making these allowances, we must still avow our opinion that we cannot regard it as right thus to extend privileges, *honoris causa*, to a bishop who, in defiance of his consecration vows, has published an attack upon the Holy Bible. The fact seems to us to

indicate the progress of free-thinking latitudinarianism, and to be symptomatic of the loss of our distinctive character as a Christian people.

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY IN WALES.—A public meeting for promoting the views of this society was held at the Baptist Chapel, St. David's, on Thursday evening, the 19th ult. The Rev. John Rees, of Swansea, agent of the society, was present. The chair was taken by David Williams, Esq., sen., Penbury, who, in an able speech, stated the object of the meeting. Various resolutions were proposed and seconded by Messrs. T. Mortimer, Trewellwell, David Griffiths, Treliwyd, W. M. Rees, Lleithyr, and the Revs. George Williams, St. David's, J. M. Evans, Trefgarn, W. Owen, Middle Mill, T. Jenkins, M. A., Berca, and J. Rees, deputation. The chapel was filled by a respectable congregation, and the proceedings seemed to give universal satisfaction. Mr. Rees has made a very successful tour through the Welsh parts of Pembrokeshire. Meetings have been addressed by him and others at Fishguard, Rhos-y-ceirau, Trefgarn, &c., &c.

THE ACTS OF UNIFORMITY.—On the 24th of next month Mr. Buxton will introduce into the House of Commons a bill to amend the Acts of Uniformity.

STUPID INTOLERANCE.—A correspondent of the *West Surrey Times* writes to tell the editor that "it has been moved by the Rev. E. H. Loring, seconded by Deacon Butler, and carried, 'That the *West Surrey Times* be excluded from the Cobham Reading-room,' the reason being that it reports chapel news!"

ROTHERHAM COLLEGE.—The Charity Commissioners have decided that "under the circumstances, there appears to be too much difference of opinion between the two parties to render it expedient that the Commissioners should, of their own authority, sanction the proposed amalgamation" of Rotherham with Airedale College, Yorkshire.

PUSEYISM IN THE METROPOLIS.—The *Morning Advertiser* has the following:—"A correspondent informs us that the consecration of St. Alban's Church completes the alarming number of eighty-seven churches in London, and its immediate vicinity, wherein Puseyite doctrines are enunciated, and Puseyite ceremonies practised."

A COLONIAL GOVERNOR ON STATE GRANTS FOR RELIGION.—In his speech proroguing the Legislative Council of New South Wales, Sir John Young said—"The question of State aid to religion has for years been the subject of much irritation; and should the bill for prohibiting future grants for public worship receive the assent of her Majesty, I trust that the equitable settlement of this difficult question will put an end to religious agitation, which is always injurious to the social happiness of a community."

THREE NATIONAL CHURCHES.—During the debate on the navy estimates in the House of Commons on Thursday night, Mr. Childers asked for an explanation of some changes in the allowances made to Wesleyan ministers. Lord C. Paget said that the Admiralty acted in this matter on the regulations laid down by the War Office, which provided only for three National Churches—Episcopalian for England, Presbyterian for Scotland, and Roman Catholic for Ireland. Mr. Childers said it was a new theory that we had three Established Churches—(Hear hear)—but he hoped the Admiralty would act on some settled principle.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF PRISONERS IN GAOL.—The "Prison Ministers Act," introduced by Sir George Grey, for the amendment of the law relating to the religious instruction of prisoners in county and borough gaols in England and Scotland, provides that in cases where the number of prisoners belonging to some church or religious denomination, other than that of the Church of England, is so great as in the opinion of the justices to require the ministrations of a minister of their own persuasion, the justices may appoint such a minister to attend on the prisoners. The magistrates are also empowered to award the minister a reasonable sum as recompense for his services; but he is to hold his appointment during pleasure, and must conform in all respects to the prison regulations. The justices are also empowered, without a special request having been made, to allow ministers to visit prisoners at proper and reasonable times. That part of the present law providing that the chaplain shall visit every cell, direct the distribution of books and lessons to be taught, is repealed, so far as effects the prisoners attended by Dissenting ministers; and no prisoner is to be compelled to attend any other religious service than that connected with his own faith. The bill is fixed for second reading to-morrow (Thursday) evening week, and is likely to be strongly opposed.

THE LATE MR. EDWIN FIRTH, OF HECKMOND-WIKE.—On Friday, the remains of the late Mr. Edwin Firth, of Heckmondwike, were interred in a vault in the graveyard of the Upper Independent Chapel in that town, in the presence of many thousand spectators. On Wednesday, a meeting of influential gentlemen took place, and it was resolved that the inhabitants of Heckmondwike and the neighbourhood should be invited to join the funeral cortege. On Friday morning, there was a very large and respectable gathering in front of the George Inn, and at half-past ten o'clock they moved in procession, headed by a detachment of the Heckmondwike Volunteer Artillery, to Ings House, the place where the body of the deceased was lying. Half-an-hour afterwards the funeral cortege was en route for the Upper Chapel in the following order:—Volunteers; inhabitants; workmen in the employ of the firm of Edwin Firth and Sons, to the number of 300; trustees and deacons of the Upper Chapel;



public respect. We cannot throw one stone at the Church in these matters, and therefore we can take no exception to Earl Nelson occupying the post which he did occupy at King's College on Wednesday last.

We gather some valuable information from the report of the proceedings of this meeting. We never thought very much of the Church Institution; and we now think rather less of it. True, it is stated that 422 Provincial Associations are nominally in union with it, but only nominally, for we gather from statements which follow that only 352 of these associations have appointed representatives to the Central Council, and that, owing to duplicate returns, the gross number of these representatives does not exceed 200. Further, we are informed, only 204 associations "contribute anything." The significant fact is added that "arrears on the part of a large number of the provincial Associations is the cause of much embarrassment to the Committee." It was reported that the debt on the 1st January amounted to no less than 1,000*l.*, and announced that "great retrenchment would be made in several departments." We gather the additionally interesting fact from these proceedings that the opposition to Sir John Trelawny's bill in 1861 cost the Institution 400*l.*

This monetary difficulty stared every speaker in the face, and the proceedings seem to have consisted mainly of questions and answers as to how it was to be met. There was a serious proposal, made in a formal resolution, to disqualify every member of the Council unless he paid, by himself or his constituents, 5*l.* a year, but after some discussion the proposal was withdrawn. The meeting ended with nothing being done. So "Pip" and his friend, after casting up the whole of their debtor statements, and carefully putting them away, adjourned to think no more about them. To ourselves, the most significant characteristic of these proceedings is not the obtrusion of the money difficulty (for any one who has had to do with a new movement knows how likely this is to occur), but the absence of any discussion on the objects of the Institution. The report dwelt, in a florid style, on what the Church Institution had been able to do, but nobody seems to have taken any interest in its doings—past, present, or future. Why, therefore, should we? and have we not already devoted too much space to it? We remember, however, the military axiom, "never to despise an opponent"; but we should respect this Institution slightly more if we could see one of its members possessed of anything like the moral earnestness with which the members of the Liberation Society have thrown themselves into their movements.

Bishop Gray is retiring to his diocese without waiting for the decision in the case which is trying the question whether colonial bishops are invested with imperial authority over inferior ecclesiastics. The Bishop, in a letter to the *Guardian*, makes the important statement that the Archbishop of Canterbury has resolved to attempt to provide the means for the support of a bishop and a staff of clergy for Madagascar. He adds:—"No time should be lost; it is of the greatest moment that the mission should be founded as speedily as possible." The ecclesiastical animus of these words is evident enough. Why should it be more important that a Church of England mission should be established in Madagascar than in any other heathen district? Why, especially, should it be more important now than when there were no Christian missionaries whatever in the island? We are afraid the *Record* was right, and that the sole object of this disgraceful enterprise is to supplant the missionaries of the London Missionary Society. If future facts should bear out the suggestion, the society should be supported by all the influence which the Christian churches of England, minus the sacerdotalists, can give to it.

Not all High-Churchmen, however, are giving an unreserved support to this ultra High-Church scheme. Even the *Clerical Journal*, while ridiculing, in sarcastic sentences, what is termed the "happy family," meeting at Freemasons' Hall, and "the smooth velvety paw" which the Liberation Society Nonconformists held out to "good-natured Churchmen," admits that it would not be expedient to excite an ecclesiastical controversy amongst the new converts. The following language, considering his position, does honour to the writer:—

Such is our conviction of the paramount importance of an exhibition of the unity of the Church in missions to the heathen, that we had rather leave the agents of that society to work out their own way, than send Episcopal clergymen to compete with them in the noble work of winning the Malagase to God. While we know well that Independency cannot permanently hold a whole people together, as is seen so painfully in the Hawaiian operations, we think it can do a great preliminary work, and prepare for the more apostolic and

divine rule of the Church of Christ; and therefore, we would have left Madagascar alone, especially as we have more work to do elsewhere than we can at all keep up with. But we would make this concession to Dissent not of right, but as an act of expediency rendered lawful by the present complications of Christendom.

Were we of the school of the *Clerical Journal* we hope we should have the courage to write in not less ingenuous terms than these. We should be the last to deny the right of the Churchman to evangelise any portion of heathendom, and if a Church Mission had been established in any part of the heathen world in the same manner as the London Missionary Society's mission is now established at the capital of Madagascar, we should deprecate, in the strongest terms, the unnecessary intrusion of Dissenting missionaries there,—not, as the *Journal* says, "of right, but as an act of expediency rendered lawful by the present complications of Christendom." For "lawful" we should however read "obligatory." It would be our positive duty, in such a case, to stay away.

What next? Bishop Colenso, it appears, has been admitted to the privileges of a visitor to the Athenæum Club—a well-known West-end club of high-class literary men. The *Record* protests against such privileges being allowed to a man "who, in defiance of his consecration vows, has published an attack upon the Holy Bible." "The fact," this journal adds, "seems to us to indicate the progress of free-thinking latitudinarianism, and to be symptomatic of the loss of our distinctive character as a Christian people." Our readers know our opinion of Dr. Colenso's work, but we do not feel that its publication should debar him from the society of cultivated men. Indeed, as a matter of expediency, we should say that the more he moves in such a circle the more likely is he to arrive at sounder canons of historical criticism.

We give the substance of the letter which has been addressed to Dr. Colenso by thirty-four of the Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, and six of the Colonial Bishops now in England. The following names are not appended to this letter—the Bishop of Peterborough; Bishop Ellicott, of Gloucester; Bishop Thirlwall, of St. David's; and two Irish Bishops. This letter has been received in various ways. The most remarkable article upon it appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* of yesterday, the writer of which regarded it as an appeal *ad misericordiam* to Dr. Colenso on the part of the Bishops, that he should, out of the kindness of his heart, relieve them from the results of their incompetency and perplexity.

We have received the following letter from a "Constant Reader":—

Perhaps you, or some of your legal readers, will kindly enlighten me on the following subject:—

Many are under the impression that the clergy of the Establishment have no power to enforce discipline, because they cannot refuse the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to anyone. I have looked into the Prayer-book, and there find it especially provided by the Rubric which precedes the Communion Service, that the curate shall advertise any "notorious and open evil liver," or any "who has done wrong to his neighbours," that "in any wise he presume not to come to the Lord's table," until he has repented. The curate is also authorised by the same Rubric not to suffer those to be partakers of the Lord's table "between whom he perceiveth malice and hatred to reign." But if any be repelled, the curate is bound to give an account to his ordinary, and the ordinary "shall proceed against the offending person according to the Canon." (Canon 109.)

These rules are never given any practical effect. Some commentators on the Prayer-book are of opinion that "notorious or open sin" is such as has been pronounced so by law, and that no one can be repelled from the Communion but such as have been previously convicted in a legal court. Others look at it from a priestly point of view, but I want to have a view of the question from a legal standpoint. I cannot but think that the want or absence of the exercise of the power given to the clergy by the Rubric, is entirely due to their knowledge of the fact that the Rubric would not hold water in a court of law. I have then to ask for an answer to these questions:—

1. Can a clergyman of the Establishment legally refuse the sacrament to any one?
2. If he do refuse it what may be the consequences?
3. Have any cases, arising out of such supposed circumstances, been tried in a law-court; if so, when and where? and what was the ruling of the court?

Our correspondent will find the answer to these questions in the Canons and in "Burns' Ecclesiastical Law." It is clearly laid down by the last authority that a clergyman is obliged to refuse the sacrament to notorious and open evil-livers, but he is amenable to a trial before a civil court for such a proceeding. In the reign of Charles II. an action was brought against a minister for refusing the sacrament to another, and the jury found for the plaintiff and gave damages. On appeal, this finding was set aside, not on account of any defect in the law, but from the fact that damages were claimed for two refusals when they ought to have been claimed only for one. All Dissenters are excommunicated by Canon law, and Canon 27 provides that no person who "depraves" the Book of Common Prayer, or the Thirty-

Nine Articles, or anything in the book of ordering priests and bishops, or who shall have spoken against the Royal authority in ecclesiastical causes, shall be admitted to the sacrament (under pain of suspension to the minister) unless he shall acknowledge his repentance to the minister before the Churchwardens. Only the more bigoted portion of the Canons, however, are now retained. If the reader should wish an authoritative description of the character of the "communion" in the Established Church, we refer him to Mr. Baptist Noel's Essay.

The marriage of the eldest son of Queen Victoria should be the last occasion chosen for wantonly exciting ecclesiastical discord. In most towns, we believe, the feeling of loyalty has for once risen superior to the desire for "supremacy," and all classes are united in devising means for celebrating a day which to most will naturally be a day of rejoicing. In Chester, however, the Dissenting portion of the community have been deliberately excluded from the public committee. Mr. E. G. Salisbury, formerly M.P. for Chester, indignantly protests against the act:—"I look at the thing as a marked and deliberate insult to the religious majority of this community, and therefore deserving of public condemnation. I am no bigot, as the clergy and public of Chester well know; there is no honour that can be paid to the Bishop and his deserving clergy that I would not delight in paying; but I altogether deny that the clergy should be put upon a committee of this sort as of right, and that other Christian ministers should be off it 'for reasons of State.'" There is a very old fable that the horn of the Unicorn possessed virtue to cleanse all waters in which it might be dipped. The Establishment possesses the opposite quality. It fouls every stream of public charity and national joy. As the House of Hanover owes its throne to the Dissenters, it certainly does seem odd for Churchmen to attempt to repress their enthusiasm when the oldest scion of the House is about to be married. Is it their policy to exclude them and then charge them with disloyalty? This has been tried before, but with very fatal success to the triers.

#### THE THEOLOGICAL CONFLICT IN THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

The adjourned case of "Pusey v. Jowett" came on in the Chancellor's Court, Oxford, on Friday afternoon. There was a large attendance of doctors, masters, and others. The Assessor delivered judgment on the question of jurisdiction. There were three statutes which might be thought to apply to the case—that on the subject of tutors, that on professors, and that on the powers of the Vice-Chancellor. He held that the first of these might apply to such a case, but that in the present instance it would be improper to imply it, as no complaint had been made by the college, and there were no grounds to suspect collusion. The second, he thought, did not apply at all, as it was only intended to restrain the teaching of professors in their professorial character and in their dealings with their pupils. The third statute—that on the powers of the Vice-Chancellor—was very vague in its terms. It might empower him to judge this case, and therefore he could not allow the protest, which altogether denied his jurisdiction; but he thought it left him a discretionary power, and in the exercise of this power he declined to go forward with the case. He should not call on the promoters to exhibit articles. It confirmed him in this exercise of his discretion to find that there appeared by the archives to have been only one case since the year 1600, when a trial for heresy had taken place in this court. That was a trial for a blasphemous libel, which was an offence against the common law. He had the less reluctance in deciding as he had done, because if he was wrong there was a ready remedy, and he would be set right by a higher tribunal. His judgment was that the protest was disallowed, but the case would not be permitted to be carried further. Mr. Digby Latimer, on the part of the promoters, gave notice of appeal. Mr. Pottinger applied for the costs of the defence. The Assessor refused the application, on the ground that he had rejected the protest. The costs, he observed, up to this time could not be great. It remains to be seen whether that appeal will be prosecuted. The appeal, if any such exists, is first to seven delegates, then to nine delegates nominated by the Proctors of the University, and, lastly, to the Queen in Chancery, or, as that phrase is now interpreted, to the Privy Council.

The protest against the prosecution of Professor Jowett, referred to in our last number, was signed by no less than two hundred distinguished members of the University.

There have been more letters in the *Times* on the Jowett case, the interest in which by no means ceases in consequence of the above decision. "Anglicanus" (well known to be Dr. Stanley) says:—

Whether Professor Jowett's opinions are true or false I do not argue; but Dr. Pusey knows, or ought to know, that what he chooses to call Professor Jowett's "denial of the doctrine of the Atonement" is what has been published and preached in times past and present, in Oxford and out of Oxford, by divines and professors whose position Dr. Pusey has never ventured to assail. He knows, or he ought to know, that what he chooses to call Professor



Jowett's "denial of the inspiration of God's Word" is held by bishops now on the bench, and was (though now retracted) held and published by himself when he became Hebrew professor. He knows, or he ought to know, that what he chooses to call Professor Jowett's "denial of the agreement of the creeds with God's Word" is a statement respecting the language of the creeds which is held by almost all English Protestant divines, except that section of the Church to which Dr. Pusey himself belongs.

And again, whether Dr. Pusey's own opinions are conformable to the Articles or not I do not argue. But he knows, or he ought to know, that he is only saved from prosecution at this moment by the forbearance of those who shrink from dealing out to him the same measure as he has dealt to them. He knows, or he ought to know, that if he were so prosecuted before his present coadjutors, he would (if they were consistent with their former acts) be by one suspended from university preaching, and by the other be deprived of his canonry and professorship.

Dr. Pusey replies as follows:

1. I had not a thought of "inflaming the public mind against" one whose trial is, I suppose, pending. I have simply, in answering attacks, stated the substance of the articles which are to be the matter of trial, which has for some time been published, in the "case in regard to Professor Jowett's teaching submitted to the Queen's Advocate, with his opinion thereon."

2. I never held, in regard to the inspiration of Holy Scripture, anything approaching to what Professor Jowett appears to me to say. It would have been an unspeakable comfort to me to think that Professor Jowett meant only all which I ever meant.

3. I hold myself responsible at this moment for every book which I have ever published, and which I have not, like those books on German Theology, withdrawn. If there were any offence at all in them, continuous sale would certainly continue the moral, and, I am told, the legal offence. Any one would feel this in a matter of libel against man.

4. I would not hold my Professorship for one moment on tolerance; I should think it unprincipled. Conscious of having ever signed the Articles in what I believe to be their literal sense, and satisfied that in my writings I have in no way contradicted them, I continue in the office in which, thirty-four years ago, I was placed by the providence of God. During all those years I should have resigned my office at any moment if I had thought that any judicial sentence in the highest legal court, or any judgment of the Episcopate, could, after full hearing, have been pronounced against me.

5. If "Anglicanism" chooses to institute proceedings against me, he is most welcome; else he will, I should hope, see, on consideration, that he is not entitled to impugn my good faith by professing to use a "forbearance" towards me, which, as matter of simple honesty, I with my whole heart repudiate.

The Doctor adds that he is not the promoter of this cause, but technically one of three—morally one of the representatives of very many.

One of Mr. Maurice's letters has brought out Dr. Newman, the author of Tract 90, and who is a Roman Catholic priest at Birmingham. He distinctly repudiates the accusation that he maintained, either in Tract 90 or elsewhere, the right of a man's subscribing the Thirty-nine Articles in a non-natural sense.

I maintained in Tract 90 that the Thirty-nine Articles ought to be subscribed in their "literal and grammatical sense"; but I maintained also that they were so drawn up as to admit, in that grammatical sense, of subscription on the part of persons who differed very much from each other in the judgment which they formed of Catholic doctrine.

After quoting the passage to which Mr. Maurice refers, Dr. Newman adds:—

I will take this opportunity of adding that I never held that persons who subscribed the Thirty-nine Articles were at liberty to hold all Roman doctrine; but I aimed in Tract 90 to open the Articles as widely towards all Roman doctrine as was consistent with that "literal and grammatical sense" which, at page 80, I professed to be maintaining.

I have wished to confine myself in the above to matters of fact; and with the same view I am bound, in justice to Dr. Pusey, to state, what perhaps no one but myself is in a position to testify—viz., that he had no responsibility in the publication of the Tract, and has no responsibility in regard to it to this day, except so far as he has in writing committed himself to portions of it, or to certain of its principles. He defended me, when it excited notice, with the generosity which is his characteristic; but I am quite certain that he did not like it as a whole, and in all its parts.

In reply to Dr. Newman's "manly letter," the Rev. F. D. Maurice accepts the correction with particular pleasure "when the person whom he had wronged is a man of eminent genius who has made sacrifices for what he believes to be truth." Mr. Maurice goes on to say:—

But I cannot understand, if Dr. Pusey gave even a qualified assent to the doctrine that the Articles may be susceptible of two apparently opposing senses, how he can refuse the benefit of that admission to Mr. Jowett. If he has been unfairly accused of tolerating a non-natural mode of construing the Articles, I cannot understand how he can impute that offence to Mr. Jowett, who has never confessed it and has never given any indication of intentional prevarication.

If the Church of England is a sect, I can quite understand that Mr. Jowett, Dr. Pusey, and your good-humoured correspondent Dean Close are bound to excommunicate each other, and that they ought all to excommunicate me. If it is a Church I think it may stand upon a truth which includes their partial conceptions and mine.

The Rev. Francis Close, Dean of Carlisle, steps forward to make the application in an Evangelical sense suggested by this controversy. He says:—

Here are three distinguished men—learned, scientific, of accomplished minds—and they not only differ about an affair of a prosecution, but the most modest of them, though not the least known to fame, says of the other two, "I distrust Mr. Jowett's theological teaching. I distrust Dr. Pusey's. I believe either may tend to

bewilder the consciences of simple men and women"! So says he who is so modest as to affirm his belief that "his name will not carry any weight with your readers," although that name is Frederick D. Maurice! I wish I could believe him. For strange to say, Sir, I distrust the theological teaching of Mr. Maurice as much as he does that either of Dr. Pusey or Professor Jowett, and I have little doubt they all equally distrust mine. What a happy exhibition of Christian unity in men who have all signed the same contracts and all ought to teach alike!

Now, it appears to me that we cannot all be right. But Mr. Maurice's scheme for settling our difference is surely a novel one. Of the teaching of Dr. Pusey and Professor Jowett Mr. Maurice says, "I believe God will turn both to good account, if they are left to work together, to sustain and counteract each other!" How differing religious dogmas can at once "work together and sustain and counteract each other," so as to produce a true or beneficial result, I cannot quite comprehend. Should all three be wrong, no admixture, no collision, no mutual "sustentation and counteraction" could make one right principle of three wrong ones; and I should object to have my own theological views subjected to this joint action—not having the faintest hope that by such a process or by any other they would amalgamate with error. But all this may be the result of my obtuseness, and I may be among those "simple men" who are so uneasily deceived by the opinions of Dr. Pusey or Mr. Jowett, and, certainly, I confess that when studying some of Mr. Maurice's own writings I have been somewhat "bewildered." So, perhaps, upon these abstruse questions of Differing Doctors, I am out of court.

Dean Close points out that the first lesson in quibbling, and the art of using words in a non-natural sense, was taught in the school of Tractarians, of which Dr. Pusey was a chief. "Modern doubt" is the legitimate deduction of the frivolous and unsound reasonings of the old Tractarians.

The following address has been presented on the part of the bishops to Dr. Colenso:—

TO THE RIGHT REV. J. W. COLENSO, D.D., LORD BISHOP OF NATAL.

We, the undersigned Archbishops and Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, address you with deep brotherly anxiety, as one who shares with us the grave responsibilities of the episcopal office.

It is impossible for us to enter here into argument with you as to your method of handling that Bible which we believe to be the Word of God, and on the truth of which rest all our hopes of eternity. Nor do we here raise the question whether you are legally entitled to retain your present office and position in the Church, complicated, moreover, as that question is, by the fact of your being a Bishop of the Church in South Africa, now at a distance from your diocese and province.

But we feel bound to put before you another view of the case. We understand you to say (Part II., p. xxiii., of your "Pentateuch and Book of Joshua Critically Examined") that you do not now believe that which you voluntarily professed to believe, as the indispensable condition of your being entrusted with your present office. We understand you also to say that you have entertained, and have not abandoned, the conviction that you could not use the Ordination Service, inasmuch as in it you "must require from others a solemn declaration that they 'unfeignedly believe all the Canonical Scriptures of the Old and New Testament'; which, with the evidence now before" you, "it is impossible wholly to believe in." (Part I., p. xii.) And we understand you further to intimate that those who think with you are precluded from using the Baptismal Service, and consequently (as we must infer) other offices of the Prayer-book, unless they omit all such passages as assume the truth of the Mosaic history. (Part II., p. xxii.)

Now, it cannot have escaped you that the inconsistency between the office you hold and the opinions you avow is causing great pain and grievous scandal to the Church. And we solemnly ask you to consider once more with the most serious attention whether you can, without harm to your own conscience, retain your position, when you can no longer discharge its duties or use the formularies to which you have subscribed. We will not abandon the hope that, through earnest prayer and deeper study of God's Word, you may, under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, be restored to a state of belief in which you may be able with a clear conscience again to discharge the duties of our sacred office; a result which, from regard to your highest interests, we should welcome with the most unfeigned satisfaction.

We are, your faithful brethren in Christ, The address is signed by thirty-four bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, and six of the colonial bishops now in London. The names not appended to the address are those of Dr. Thirlwall, Bishop of St. David's; Dr. Ellicott, Bishop of Gloucester; that of the aged Bishop of Peterborough; and those of two Irish bishops.

In a letter to the *Globe* of Friday Dr. Colenso has contradicted the report that he does not anticipate returning to his diocese as its spiritual head. He says: "It is my full intention to return to my diocese as soon as I have completed the work for which I came to England, and I have legally appointed the Venerable Archdeacon Crubb to act as my commissary, by whom the affairs of my diocese will be duly administered in my absence."

The *Record* announced on Friday with much severe comment that Bishop Colenso had been made a member, *honoris causa*, of the Athenæum Club, of which the Archbishop of Canterbury and other prelates are members. On Monday, however, it had learned that the Bishop had only permission granted him, as a colonial bishop, to avail himself as a visitor of the privileges of the club, and admits the difficulty of a body so composed as the Athenæum Club taking cognisance of Dr. Colenso's sentiments so long as he continues a bishop without introducing strife and division.

But after making these allowances, we must still avow our opinion that we cannot regard it as right thus to extend privileges, *honoris causa*, to a bishop who, in defiance of his consecration vows, has published an attack upon the Holy Bible. The fact seems to us to

indicate the progress of free-thinking latitudinarianism, and to be symptomatic of the loss of our distinctive character as a Christian people.

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY IN WALES.—A public meeting for promoting the views of this society was held at the Baptist Chapel, St. David's, on Thursday evening, the 19th ult. The Rev. John Rees, of Swansea, agent of the society, was present. The chair was taken by David Williams, Esq., sen., Penbury, who, in an able speech, stated the object of the meeting. Various resolutions were proposed and seconded by Messrs. T. Mortimer, Trewellwell, David Griffiths, Treliwyd, W. M. Rees, Lleithyr, and the Revs. George Williams, St. David's, J. M. Evans, Trefarn, W. Owen, Middle Mill, T. Jenkins, M.A., Berca, and J. Rees, deputation. The chapel was filled by a respectable congregation, and the proceedings seemed to give universal satisfaction. Mr. Rees has made a very successful tour through the Welsh parts of Pembrokeshire. Meetings have been addressed by him and others at Fishguard, Rhos-y-ceiran, Trefarn, &c., &c.

THE ACTS OF UNIFORMITY.—On the 24th of next month Mr. Buxton will introduce into the House of Commons a bill to amend the Acts of Uniformity.

STUPID INTOLERANCE.—A correspondent of the *West Surrey Times* writes to tell the editor that "it has been moved by the Rev. E. H. Loring, seconded by Deacon Butler, and carried, 'That the *West Surrey Times* be excluded from the Cobham Reading-room,' the reason being that it reports chapel news!"

ROTHERHAM COLLEGE.—The Charity Commissioners have decided that "under the circumstances, there appears to be too much difference of opinion between the two parties to render it expedient that the Commissioners should, of their own authority, sanction the proposed amalgamation" of Rotherham with Airedale College, Yorkshire.

PUSEYISM IN THE METROPOLIS.—The *Morning Advertiser* has the following:—"A correspondent informs us that the consecration of St. Alban's Church completes the alarming number of eighty-seven churches in London, and its immediate vicinity, wherein Puseyite doctrines are enunciated, and Puseyite ceremonies practised."

A COLONIAL GOVERNOR ON STATE GRANTS FOR RELIGION.—In his speech proroguing the Legislative Council of New South Wales, Sir John Young said—"The question of State aid to religion has for years been the subject of much irritation; and should the bill for prohibiting future grants for public worship receive the assent of her Majesty, I trust that the equitable settlement of this difficult question will put an end to religious agitation, which is always injurious to the social happiness of a community."

THREE NATIONAL CHURCHES.—During the debate on the navy estimates in the House of Commons on Thursday night, Mr. Childers asked for an explanation of some changes in the allowances made to Wesleyan ministers. Lord C. Paget said that the Admiralty acted in this matter on the regulations laid down by the War Office, which provided only for three National Churches—Episcopalian for England, Presbyterian for Scotland, and Roman Catholic for Ireland. Mr. Childers said it was a new theory that we had three Established Churches—(Hear hear)—but he hoped the Admiralty would act on some settled principle.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF PRISONERS IN GAOL.—The "Prison Ministers Act," introduced by Sir George Grey, for the amendment of the law relating to the religious instruction of prisoners in county and borough gaols in England and Scotland, provides that in cases where the number of prisoners belonging to some church or religious denomination, other than that of the Church of England, is so great as in the opinion of the justices to require the ministrations of a minister of their own persuasion, the justices may appoint such a minister to attend on the prisoners. The magistrates are also empowered to award the minister a reasonable sum as recompense for his services; but he is to hold his appointment during pleasure, and must conform in all respects to the prison regulations. The justices are also empowered, without a special request having been made, to allow ministers to visit prisoners at proper and reasonable times. That part of the present law providing that the chaplain shall visit every cell, direct the distribution of books and lessons to be taught, is repealed, so far as effects the prisoners attended by Dissenting ministers; and no prisoner is to be compelled to attend any other religious service than that connected with his own faith. The bill is fixed for second reading to-morrow (Thursday) evening week, and is likely to be strongly opposed.

THE LATE MR. EDWIN FIRTH, OF HECKMOND-WIKE.—On Friday, the remains of the late Mr. Edwin Firth, of Heckmondwike, were interred in a vault in the graveyard of the Upper Independent Chapel in that town, in the presence of many thousand spectators. On Wednesday, a meeting of influential gentlemen took place, and it was resolved that the inhabitants of Heckmondwike and the neighbourhood should be invited to join the funeral cortege. On Friday morning, there was a very large and respectable gathering in front of the George Inn, and at half-past ten o'clock they moved in procession, headed by a detachment of the Heckmondwike Volunteer Artillery, to Ings House, the place where the body of the deceased was lying. Half-an-hour afterwards the funeral cortege was en route for the Upper Chapel in the following order:—Volunteers; inhabitants; workmen in the employ of the firm of Edwin Firth and Sons; to the number of 300; trustees and deacons of the Upper Chapel;



members of the committee of Alredale College (represented by Dr. Fraser, the Rev. J. G. Miall, and the Rev. J. A. Savage); pall-bearers, comprising Mr. W. Willans (Huddersfield), Mr. Geo. Anderton (Cleckheaton), Mr. C. Goldthorpe, Mr. S. Cooke, Mr. W. Crowther (Gomersal), and Mr. Ed. Goodall (Manchester); the body; mourning coaches, containing relatives of the deceased; private carriages. The burial service was performed by the Rev. Mark Howard and the Rev. Robert Bowerman, and the latter delivered an eloquent and impressive address, in which he referred to the amiable, useful, and Christian life of the deceased, and exhorted those present to make it their example. All along the line of route the shops were closed, and the blinds in the private houses drawn, and throughout the town there appeared to be general grief at the loss of the deceased, who, while living, enjoyed the esteem of all who knew him.

**ECCLESIASTICAL LECTURES.**—The Rev. H. P. Bowen, of Brentwood, has lately completed a course of lectures in that town, which have been extremely well attended. The last of the series in the Lecture Hall was presided over by Mr. Daynes, the subject being, "The Worthies of Essex." Mr. Bowen said he had selected the lives of eminent men who had lived in Essex in former times, and had chosen the names irrespective of sect or party—whether Catholic or Protestant, Conformist or Nonconformist. He should try to see some good in those great men who differed from him in their religious and political opinions. Mr. Bowen then proceeded to give rapid sketches of Dr. Derham, John Ray, Francis Quarles, Dr. Owen, Sydney Smith, and others. He then said that to be good was to be truly great. That real greatness was not confined to rank or station, but that the way to distinction was open to all. He called upon his hearers, in conclusion, to aspire after greatness of character, and to do their duty faithfully to their country and to their God. (Loud applause.) The hall was crowded, and the lecture was much applauded by the large audience, which was composed of different sects and classes. The lecture was illustrated by portraits of the principal worthies, which were greatly admired; these likenesses were taken by two ladies, who had assisted the lecturer in the entertainment.

**LITURGICAL REVISION MOVEMENT.**—A meeting of the Bristol Association for promoting a revision of the Prayer-book, and a revision of the Acts of Uniformity, took place on Thursday week, at the Victoria Rooms, Clifton. Major Saville occupied the chair, and Lord Ebury was amongst those present on the platform. The Rev. Mr. Price proposed the following resolution:—

That this meeting, being convinced of the growing necessity of a revision of the Book of Common Prayer, is of opinion—in accordance with the preface to the book, and the Thirty-fourth Article of the Church of England—that efforts should be made to obtain a Royal Commission of Inquiry, with a view to such reasonable alteration as will meet the requirement of the times, and conduce to the plainest possible harmony between our forms of worship and the Holy Scriptures.

Lord Ebury supported the resolution in a speech of considerable length in advocacy of the objects of the association. His lordship said he had brought in a bill during the present session, which had been read the first time in the House of Lords, and which it was his intention to move the second reading of after Easter. Though he had no hopes of carrying the bill, yet he would have the support of Lord Russell, Lord Granville, and other distinguished members of both sides of the House. In addition to the bill of which he had given notice, he had also expressed his intention to move for a Royal Commission to examine into the Burial Service, that steps might be taken to avoid the scandals that arise from its compulsory indiscriminate use. (Applause.) Upon that subject he should go before the House of Commons with a very large petition signed by 4,000 of the clergy. The resolution was put to the meeting and carried, with but one dissentient. The Rev. S. A. Walker moved—

That, with respect to the Act of Uniformity of 1662, this meeting deems it desirable to procure such an alteration of the terms of subscription as will not compel clergymen to declare their "unfeigned assent and consent to all and everything contained and prescribed in and by the Book of Common Prayer," provided that such alteration shall not in any way interfere with the present requirements of subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England.

Major Gibbernes seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

### Religious Intelligence.

**THE SUNDAY SPECIAL SERVICES.**—The preachers at St. James's Hall on Sunday were the Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B. and W. Chalmers. At the Britannia Theatre, the Rev. D. Katterns conducted the service. The preachers at the other theatres were—Sadler's Wells, Rev. J. Rodgers and Rev. T. E. Thoresby; Standard, Rev. J. H. Hitchens; Pavilion, Rev. W. Gullau; Effingham, Messrs. Fieldwick and Holland. The preacher at St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday evening was the Rev. A. S. Farrar. At Westminster Abbey the sermon was delivered by the Bishop of the Orange River territory.

**MEMORIAL CHURCHES FOR MADAGASCAR.**—The London congregations appear to be moving for the advancement of the above object. At York-road Chapel, Lambeth, the Rev. R. Robinson announced last Sabbath morning that Dr. Tidman would plead on this behalf in the evening. The chapel was filled with a most deeply interested congregation, and after a very lucid statement and fervid appeal by the doctor, the people gave a very liberal response, the contributions at the close of the service amounting to 96l. 9s.

**THE MIDNIGHT MISSION.**—Another meeting of the Midnight Mission was held on Thursday night in Hawkstone Hall, Waterloo-road. Nearly 100 poor women were present.

**HAMPSTEAD LENT SERVICES.**—The Rev. E. H. Bickersteth, M.A., is carrying out a special series of Lent Services for the working classes, at Christ Church, Hampstead, on Wednesday evenings.

**THE FORTHCOMING ANNIVERSARIES.**—The following are the arrangements of the London Missionary Society in connexion with their May meetings:—Monday evening, May 11th, Weigh House Chapel, sermon to the young, by the Rev. John Stoughton; Wednesday, May 13th, morning, Surrey Chapel, sermon by the Rev. James Spence, D.D.; evening, Tabernacle, sermon by the Rev. Thomas Jones, of Bedford Chapel; Thursday, May 14th, morning, annual meeting, Exeter Hall; evening, Juvenile Missionary Meeting, Poultry Chapel; Friday evening, May 15th, the Lord's Supper will be administered in different metropolitan places of worship; Lord's-day, May 17th, sermons will be preached on behalf of the society, at various places of worship in London and its vicinity. In connexion with the Baptist Missionary Society there will be an introductory prayer-meeting at the Mission House, presided over by Dr. Hoby, on the morning of April 23. On Lord's-day, April 26th, sermons will be preached on behalf of the society at the various chapels in London. The annual meeting of the members of the society, will be held in the library of the Mission House on Tuesday morning, April 28th. The Rev. Jonathan Watson, of Edinburgh, and the Rev. W. Brock, will preach the annual sermons on Wednesday, April 29th, the former at Bloomsbury Chapel, the latter at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, the services to commence respectively at eleven a.m., and half-past six p.m. The annual public meeting will be held at Exeter Hall on Thursday morning, April 30th. Chair to be by Joseph Tritton, Esq., of London. The Rev. Thomas Dale, A.M., of Birmingham, J. Makepeace, of Luton, and J. H. Millard, B.A., of London, are engaged to speak.

**CRAYEN CHAPEL.**—On Tuesday evening last the annual financial church-meeting was held—presided over by the pastor, the Rev. John Graham, which was numerously attended. The statements made as to the operations of the various societies (16 in number) during the past year were of the most encouraging character; their efforts having been greatly blessed of God, and their efficiency sustained by the liberality of the church and congregation. Special efforts had been made on behalf of the fund for relieving the distress in the cotton districts, the Bicentenary Commemoration, and the repairs and decoration of the chapel. The total amount raised for these and for various religious and benevolent objects, including the support of the ministry, was upwards of 3,820l., being nearly 800l. more than the previous year. 144 members had been added to the church, the total number on the church's books being rather over 1,000. The proceedings of the meeting were calculated to awaken feelings of gratitude to God for the prosperity which he had vouchsafed, and (as was remarked by the pastor in his closing address) it was gratifying to think that while such enormous sums were spent in prosecuting the fratricidal war in America, in efforts to keep down the oppressed as in Poland, and even by our own country in providing the munitions of war; so large a sum as that before stated should have been raised by a single congregation for purposes connected not with the destruction but the salvation of men.

**ISLINGTON.—OPENING OF ARUNDEL-SQUARE CHAPEL.**—On Thursday week this chapel, situate in the Westbourne-road, Barnsbury, was formally opened. The congregation of this chapel formerly assembled at Barnsbury Hall, under the Rev. J. De Kewer Williams, and afterwards met in the school-room in York-place, and from thence they removed to the school-room of the present building. The Rev. J. De Kewer Williams left the congregation some time since, and the Rev. Theophilus Lessey is now the pastor. The cost of the erection and fitting, exclusive of the ground on which it stands, will be 3,500l., towards which about 1,500l. has been raised, leaving a debt on the building of 2,000l. The chapel is plainly but substantially built, and has pew accommodation for 700. The school-room is underneath the chapel. At twelve o'clock, the Rev. John Stoughton, of Kensington, preached the opening sermon, taking for his text Ephesians i. 17—23. At two o'clock, a cold collation was provided in the school-room. Mr. Groser presided. The Chairman said he thought the fact ought to be known that Mr. Marmaduke Levitt, although belonging to another denomination, granted them the use of the school-room in York-place when they were compelled to leave Barnsbury Hall, and not only did not charge them rent, but paid for the lighting, warming, cleaning. (Hear, hear.) In addition to that, too, he had given ten guineas towards the building fund. Mr. Lownd (the treasurer) read a list of subscriptions amounting to 92l. 6s. The Rev. T. James said he had had a conversation with the Secretary of the Chapel-Building Society in reference to a grant for Arundel-square Chapel, and he had no doubt, if they made another application, they would get substantial help. The Rev. T. Lessey referred to the many proofs of kindness he had received from neighbouring ministers of all denominations, instancing the fact that a Wesleyan minister had sent a cheque for 5l., and stated that he had succeeded in obtaining representatives of all the denominations to assist in the opening sermons of the chapel, with the exception of the Presbyterians. Before the meeting separated, subscriptions to the amount of

117l. 4s. 6d. were announced. In the evening, at seven o'clock, the Rev. Henry Allon (of Union Chapel) preached to a large congregation. Sermons were preached on Sunday last, in the morning by the Rev. Alex. Raleigh, of Canonbury, from 1 Tim. vi. 3, and in the evening by the Rev. A. C. Thomas, of Cross-street, from Ezek. xlviii. 35. In the afternoon a special juvenile service was held in the chapel, when brief addresses were delivered by Messrs. Cuthbertson, Groser, and W. H. Groser, of the Sunday-school Union.

**SUNDERLAND.**—The Rev. W. Shillito, of Coventry, has accepted the cordial invitation to the pastorate of the church in Fawcett-street, Sunderland, vacant by the lamented death of the Rev. G. C. Maitland, M.A., and will commence his labours on the first Sabbath in April.

**INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, SHERBORNE, DORSET.**—On Thursday last a new organ was opened in this place of worship, built by Messrs. Habershon and Sons, of Birmingham. A public tea-meeting was held in the British School-room, after which a selection of sacred music was performed by the choir. The subscriptions, &c., already received, enable the committee to open the organ free from debt.

**GREENFIELD CHAPEL, MANNINGHAM.**—On Sunday week, the Rev. Thomas Gasquoine, B.A., preached his farewell sermons in this place; and on the following evening, in the school-room, Carlisle-road, there was a social gathering of friends anxious to bid him farewell. About 150 persons sat down to tea; after which the Rev. H. B. Creak, M.A., occupied the chair, and introduced the business of the meeting with a few appropriate remarks. Mr. H. B. Byles, one of the deacons, then bore testimony to the unwearied assiduity with which Mr. Gasquoine had discharged his official duties; how, during the four years of his ministry, his constant aim had been to promote the spiritual welfare of all committed to his care. Mr. Byles then, on behalf of many friends, requested Mr. Gasquoine's acceptance of a very chaste yet elegant timepiece. Mr. Gasquoine having at some length and in suitable terms acknowledged the gift, the meeting was addressed by the Revs. Dr. Campbell, Dr. Fraser, Andrew Russell, M.A., W. Kingland, Stallybrass, J. G. Miall, and Professor Hartley, M.A., who all testified their high esteem for the retiring pastor, and their deep regret that he had felt it his duty to relinquish his charge. There were many expressive evidences throughout the meeting of the attachment of the people, and the sorrow with which they bid farewell to their spiritual guide.

**DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN.**—The annual tea-meeting of the congregation and friends of the Athol-street Congregational Chapel, was held on Tuesday, Feb. 17th, in the Victoria Hall. The attendance was very good, upwards of 350 sitting down to tea, while at the meeting which followed the spacious hall was well filled. Addresses were delivered by the pastor Rev. John Chater (who presided), the Rev. A. Murdoch (Presbyterian), G. Wood, T. T. Dilks (Wesleyan), E. Kidd (Primitive Methodist), Mr. Smith, the town missionary in connection with the congregation, Dr. McBurney, and Mr. Dalrymple. The pastor stated that besides providing for the support of the ministry, the church and congregation had raised upwards of 200l. for religious and charitable objects during the past year, including Sabbath-school, town mission, foreign missions, Bicentenary fund, Lancashire relief fund, &c. They had also since their last meeting undertaken to erect a new Congregational chapel at Union Mills, as a memorial to the piety and philanthropy of the late Mr. Dalrymple, who had long and gratuitously laboured in that village. This edifice, which has involved an outlay of 400l., is now almost completed and will be shortly opened for Divine worship. It is in contemplation to replace as soon as possible the present chapel in Douglas by a structure of more modern style and better adapted to meet the wants of the town, which has become one of the most attractive and frequented of the Northern watering-places.

**TACKET-STREET CHAPEL, IPSWICH.**—A tea-meeting of the members of the church and congregation connected with this place of worship was held in the large school-room, on Thursday evening last. About 240 friends sat down to tea, and at the close a meeting was held, presided over by the pastor, the Rev. E. Jones. After singing and prayer, reports were presented respecting the progress of the Sunday-schools, the Dorcas, maternal, and other societies connected with the place; and a very cordial and unanimous vote of thanks was passed to Mr. W. Prentice for the efficiency and devoted manner in which he has conducted the psalmody of the congregation; and also to Mr. Steele, his successor, and several anthems were sung by the choir. In the course of the evening, Charles Burton, Esq., the treasurer, read a detailed statement of the expenses connected with the erection of the schools, and stated that the total debt on the building would be about 273l. An effort was made subsequently to clear off the debt. Mr. Thomas Conder, sen., led the way by agreeing to give 50l., and was followed by G. Page, Esq., E. Grimwade, Esq., Mr. G. S. Clarke, and Mr. John May, jun., who each promised 20l. As several of the influential members of the church and congregation were absent, it was then agreed to refer the matter to the finance committee, and to adjourn the meeting till that day month, and to have then another tea-meeting, at which, it is hoped, the schools will be declared free from all debt. The meeting was closed with the Doxology and prayer.

**SUNDERLAND.—ANNIVERSARY SERVICES OF DUNDAS-STREET INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.**—On Sunday, Feb. 22, the Rev. Joseph Parker, D.D., of Manches-



ter, preached two sermons in the large hall of the Athenæum, the chapel being too small. On Monday evening the doctor preached in Bethel Independent Chapel, a service in continuation of the re-opening services, after extensive alterations and repairs in the above chapel. Numbers went away from these services unable to find room. On Tuesday night, the annual *soirée* was held in Dundas-street Chapel. There was a crowded attendance. Wm. Hackray, Esq., occupied the chair. The Rev. W. Parkes, pastor, the Rev. J. C. Geikie, of Bethel Chapel, the Revs. H. Angus, J. Mathison, J. Parker (of the U. P. Church), the Rev. Mr. Mills (New Connexion), John Hills, Esq. (Baptist), the venerable James Everett (of the Methodist Free Church), Andrew Common, Esq., Dr. Parker, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting. The collections at the entire services amounted to 51*l*. In early life, in consequence of disagreement at the Independent Chapel, Hexham, of which chapel his parents were members, Dr. Parker, when a youth, was thrown among the Wesleyans. The Wesleyan agitation taking place at that time, he sided with the reformers and went back to Independency, and James Everett, "the head and front" of the reform schism, was greatly admired by him. At these services in Sunderland, where James Everett resides, now in his seventy-ninth year, Dr. Parker and the old reformer saw one another for the first time. It was the young athlete, ardent for the fight, grasping the hand of the laurel-crowned old warrior for the first time. The doctor's allusion to the "old man eloquent" was most touching.

**ENGLISH CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL-BUILDING SOCIETY.**—The meeting of the general committee was held at Ramsden-street Chapel, Huddersfield, on the 18th and 19th inst. Present, Messrs. J. Crossley, of Halifax; Revs. J. C. Gallaway, A. M., and J. De K. Williams, London; J. R. Campbell, D. D., and Henry Brown, Bradford; J. Sibree, Coventry; W. H. Conyer, Leeds; J. B. Paton, A. M., and R. C. Lumsden, Sheffield; W. Morris, Manchester; R. Bruce, A. M., R. Skinner, T. Denham, J. Boothroyd, T. Haigh, R. Jackson, W. Wrigley, C. Jones, and others, of Huddersfield. A conference, numerously attended, was held at Highfield Chapel on the evening of the 19th, in which most of the above gentlemen took part, when various points respecting the English Society and the general work of chapel extension were freely discussed. The committee added ten cases to the number previously aided, making the entire number of new chapels, inclusive of a few enlargements, 188, the aggregate accommodation in which may be estimated at 95,000 sittings, and the cost, exclusive of sites, at 280,000*l*. The pecuniary aid of the society paid and promised in aid of this work is 49,000*l*, of which sum 34,000*l* have been paid according to the conditions, leaving 15,000*l* yet to be paid as the various promised grants and loans gradually become due. The present known assets of the society fall short of this sum by 2,000*l*, a deficiency which the committee have agreed to appeal to those friends of the society who have not yet contributed to the extraordinary work of the year generously to make up. The committee have still seventy cases before them, to which they have not pledged their pecuniary assistance. Next June the society will terminate the second five years of its operations, when it is proposed to convene a special conference of the constituents and friends to report the proceedings since the conference of 1858, and to determine on the course of action for the future. The friends who met at Huddersfield, deeply impressed with the great importance of Congregational chapel-building at the present time, and with the indispensable necessity of eliciting a deeper and more widely diffused interest in the subject, deemed it very desirable that a special conference should be convened at an early day, representing the denomination generally, to whom the whole question in its present and future bearings might be submitted. With this view it was agreed, with the concurrence of the London and other kindred societies, to request the committee of the Congregational Union to convene a general denominational conference on chapel-building in such way and time as they may deem best.

**LONDONDERRY.**—The annual meeting of the Congregational church and congregation here was held on the evening of the 22nd of January. There was a large attendance. After tea, the pastor, the Rev. Robert Sewell, on taking the chair, expressed his thankfulness to God for being permitted to meet the congregation once more at their annual gathering, and on the eighth anniversary of his settlement amongst them. The past year was the most trying in some respects in their history, owing to commercial depression and removals in consequence, and, above all, to the death of some of their principal friends, especially of Mr. Campbell, their late treasurer and senior deacon. Yet they had many things to encourage them. The congregations are at present remarkably good; fourteen members had been added to the church during the year, and there were still candidates waiting for admission. The spirit of love and concord reigned amongst them, which has never been interrupted during the eight years of his pastorate in Derry. After a few practical remarks, Mr. Sewell called upon Mr. Thomas C. Campbell to read the financial report. Mr. Campbell stated that the report was better in one respect and worse in another than last year's. The income of the church was not so good, whilst the income raised for missions, &c., was better than the preceding year, the particulars of which he stated; from which it appears that over and above what was raised towards the pastor's support, rent, and incidental expenses of the church, which for some years past they provided for entirely them-

selves, they had raised for the London Missionary Society 26*l*. 9*s*. 9*d*., Irish Evangelical and Congregational Home Missionary Society 25*l*., Jewish Mission 7*l*. 15*s*. 4*d*., Lancashire Relief 9*l*. 10*s*., Bible Society 2*l*. 8*s*. 6*d*. Besides which they had made an effort to purchase the freehold of the site of the church and manse, and had subscribed 122*l*. 10*s*. as a Bicentenary offering. Several friends in England and Ireland had added or promised to add to this amount, so that it is hoped in the course of a little time this heavy ground-rent will be materially reduced, if not entirely cancelled. It was moved and seconded by two members of the congregation that the report be adopted, which was carried unanimously. After which the Revs. S. Patton (Reformed Presbyterian), John Doyle (Wesleyan), W. McClure and Robert Ross (Presbyterians), addressed the meeting. The following members of the church also spoke:—Messrs. James McCorkell, John Osborne, John Mathewson, Jacob Alexander, and John Hay. During the evening several anthems were sung in good taste by the choir, and after the thanks of the meeting had been presented to Mr. Thomas Logan for his valuable and gratuitous services in conducting the psalmody of the church, the meeting separated.

**ENGLISH CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, PARIS.**—This chapel, formerly occupied by the Wesleyans, and situated near the Madeleine, 23, Rue Royale, was taken on lease by the committee of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, at the close of last year. Since this time the chapel has undergone very great alterations. The gallery has been taken down, a new floor laid, handsome benches have been provided, and the painter and decorator, with other craftsmen, have succeeded in making a once dark and dingy chapel now perhaps the most cheerful and comfortable chapel in Paris. The alterations having been completed, on Thursday, the 19th ult., the chapel was opened for Divine worship. The attendance was very encouraging. The Rev. George Smith, of Poplar, secretary of the Congregational Union, both in the afternoon and evening, preached two admirable opening sermons on the occasion. The dedicatory prayer was offered by the Rev. R. Ashton; the concluding prayer by the Rev. Mr. Gibson, B. A., Wesleyan minister. In the evening prayer was offered by the Rev. P. H. Davison, of Wandsworth. On Sunday, the 22nd, the Rev. A. M. Henderson, of Claremont Chapel, Islington, preached two effective discourses to deeply-interested congregations. The morning service was devoted to special prayer for the new and responsible undertaking. On Tuesday, the 24th, a *soirée* was given in the chapel, and was well attended by French, American, and English ministers, and Christians of all denominations. A public meeting was afterwards held, at which Mr. Henry Edwards presided. In the name of the committee of the Congregational Union and of the members of the congregation of the chapel, the chairman welcomed all present, thanking them for their presence and sympathy. The Rev. R. Ashton gave a short statement of the efforts that had been made by Congregationalists in Paris from the close of the last century; referring especially to Dr. Bogue's admirable treatise on the authority of the New Testament written expressly for the French capital, to the manifold labours of the late Rev. Mark Wilks for more than thirty years; and to the disinterested and valuable services of the Rev. John Shedlock, M. A., from the year 1855. Addresses were given by Rev. A. M. Henderson, of London; Rev. William Monod, of the National Church; Rev. Dr. Massie; Rev. George Fisch, French Independent; Rev. Dr. McClintock, of the American Chapel; Rev. P. H. Davison, of Wandsworth; Rev. Dr. Ward, Episcopalian minister, from America; Rev. J. Pulsford, and Rev. W. Gibson, B. A., ministers of the Wesleyan Chapel. The meeting was opened by prayer from the Rev. W. Newman, late of Western College, and concluded by the benediction pronounced by Mr. Ashton. On Sabbath last, March 1st, the Rev. R. Ashton concluded the opening services by preaching at noon and in the evening to large congregations. The Rev. J. G. Miall, of Bradford, will preach on Sunday, the 8th inst., and on the two following Sabbaths. The expenses of the alterations have been fully met; the committee of the Congregational Union, having given 60*l*., the resident members of the congregation, 50*l*., and the remaining sum has been given by Christian friends visiting Paris. We trust that English Congregationalists will, when visiting Paris, consider it their duty and privilege to worship God in the sanctuary now provided by their own denomination, and where ministers from England will be found preaching from Sabbath to Sabbath the glorious Gospel of the blessed God.

**MR. GEORGE THOMPSON.**—There was a gathering at the Whittington Club on Wednesday night to pay a tribute of respect to Mr. George Thompson. The proceedings assumed the form of a *soirée*, and included the presentation of an address, in which the public career of Mr. Thompson was reviewed. Lord Teynham occupied the chair, and after speeches by Mr. Wilks and Mr. Bazley, M. P., his lordship presented the address in a few earnest remarks. Mr. Thompson then replied in a speech of considerable length; and after addresses by Mr. Ayrton, M. P., Mr. Sella Martin (who spoke as a representative of the coloured race), Professor Newman, and others, the proceedings terminated. The allusions to Mr. Thompson's labours had reference more especially to the part he has taken in the anti-slavery, free-trade, British India, and Parliamentary Reform movements.

## Correspondence.

## GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE AND RELIGIOUS EDIFICES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I was very much gratified with the interesting and valuable letter of Dr. Vaughan's, entitled, "Hints to Chapel-builders."

What pleased me most, however, was his admirable and manly defence of our noble Gothic architecture. This style of building, I am glad to say, is becoming very common amongst us, which speaks well for the good taste of our people, and testifies that, at least, the majority of our chapel buildings are not deficient in the appreciation of the beautiful and the true.

But your correspondent, "J. R.," has two reasons why we should not build Gothic chapels, viz., that they are cold and drafty and had to preach in. Now, does your correspondent mean to say that these faults are confined to Gothic buildings? and that there are none which are free from them? because within a mile of where I am now writing, there are two of our old chapels, which for coldness in winter, closeness in summer, and draftiness at all times, will vie with any Gothic structure in the land; and it is rather hard that the latter should be condemned as totally unsuited for Christian worship, because it may have faults which are common to other styles of architecture. It will scarcely be denied that there are Gothic chapels which are well warmed and ventilated, and admirably adapted for preaching and hearing in, and if there are, others may be built like them, and accordingly your correspondent's arguments fall to the ground. Before concluding, permit me to give seven reasons why we should prefer the Gothic to any other style of architecture. 1. Because of its adaptability to any site and situation. 2. Because of its cheapness. Of the 180 chapels aided by the English Congregational Chapel-Building Society during the last ten years, the Gothic ones have cost less per sitting on the average than the others. 3. Because of its beauty. 4. Because of its variety. 5. Because it is our own, our English architecture, and, therefore, to be preferred to any foreign style. 6. Because it is Christian, and not like the heathen temples of Athens or Rome. 7. Because of its distinctiveness; there is no mistaking places of worship of this style for theatres, town-halls, concert-rooms, banks, warehouses or mills. Gothic chapels may be built with or without steeples, with or without aisles, with or without transepts. The windows may be round-headed, or circular, or lancet, or pointed, or segmental, or square. They may be so small as to be mere slits in the wall, or so large that the sides of a chapel are nearly all window. There may be pillars or no pillars, galleries or no galleries. The ground floor may be in the form of a square, a parallelogram, or a cross. The roof may be high or low, prominent, or hardly seen at all. In sooth the Gothic architecture is admirably adapted for Christian worship, and well suited for our variable climate, and whatever situation a chapel may be built in. To those of your readers who know little of it, I would cordially recommend Mr. Parker's little work, entitled, "Introduction to the Study of Gothic Architecture," which is published for 6*s*., and may be ordered of all respectable booksellers. A careful perusal of this book will increase tenfold the pleasure of a visit to one of our venerable cathedrals, and new beauties will strike the eye which never were noticed before.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,  
A LOVER OF GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.  
Bradford, Feb. 28.

## Parliamentary Proceedings.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday the Marquis of Normanby put a question relative to Rome, to which Earl Russell replied.

On Friday there was a brief conversation as to Poland, originated by the Earl of Ellenborough, in which Earl Russell expressed his surprise at the statements made by M. Von Bismarck in the Prussian Chamber, his (Earl Russell's) statement being based on the information supplied by the Russian and Prussian ambassadors.

The Prince and Princess of Wales' Annuity Bill was read a second time.

Earl STANHOPE moved for a return of a copy of the memorial addressed to the Colonial Office on the 12th inst., from a deputation of Western Australian colonists, in reference to transportation, and the answer thereto. He supported the prayer of the memorialists for a recurrence to transportation. The Duke of NEWCASTLE said the colonists only desired to have carefully-selected convicts, and under existing regulations the Government had not a sufficient number to send out. He declined to enter into the broad question of convict treatment. The motion was then agreed to. After a brief discussion on the affairs of the Durham University, their Lordships adjourned.

On Monday evening the House of Lords was visited by the Prince of Wales. He entered immediately after the Prince and Princess of Wales' Annuity Bill had passed through committee. His Royal Highness took his seat on the cross-benches, and remained there until the House adjourned. The Drainage of Land (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, and referred to a select committee. The Duke of SOMERSET moved the second reading of the Naval Coast Volunteers Act Amendment Bill, the object of which is to enable the Naval Reserve to be sent further than 300 miles from the United Kingdom if it be necessary. Earl HARDWICKE questioned the necessity of keeping so many as 76,000 men in the navy, when there was a reserve of 30,000. The Duke of SOMERSET defended the Admiralty, and the bill was read a second time. Their Lordships adjourned at six o'clock.



## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In consequence of the levée at St. James's Palace the House did not sit on Wednesday.

## A BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

On Thursday Sir F. SMITH called the attention of the House to a question of privilege, and read a letter from Mr. Reed, the chief constructor of the navy, complaining in strong terms of his speech the other night, in which he had censured his appointment over the heads of Mr. Lang and other master builders in the dockyards. Mr. Reed termed his speech false and libellous, and attributed it to his desire to benefit Mr. Lang, a constituent. Mr. Lang never was a constituent of his, and in the remarks which he had made he was simply doing his duty as a member of that House. He had intended to move that Mr. Reed be called to the bar, but he understood that Mr. Reed would make an apology. (Loud cries of "Move.") In obedience to the wish of the House, he would move that Mr. Reed be called to the bar.

The letter having been read by the clerk at the table, Sir G. GREY said it was first necessary to declare the letter a breach of privilege. Sir F. SMITH made a motion to that effect. Lord C. PAGET hoped his gallant friend would delay his motion, for he understood that Mr. Reed was ready to make an ample apology. (Cries of "No, no.") Mr. ROEBUCK said that the letter affected the honour and credit of the House, and the apology ought to be made at the bar. The letter was then declared a breach of privilege, and Mr. Reed was ordered to appear at the bar the next day.

The Prince and Princess of Wales' Annuity Bill was read a third time and passed.

## NAVY ESTIMATES.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, when, after the usual desultory conversation, the following votes were agreed to:—125,322*l.* for the Admiralty Office; 229,695*l.* for the Coastguard, Royal Naval Coast Volunteers, and the Royal Naval Reserve; 71,961*l.* for the scientific branch; 183,319*l.* for establishments at home; 36,370*l.* for establishments abroad; 112,878*l.* for wages to artificers, &c., at home; and 69,591*l.* for wages, &c., abroad.

On the vote of 1,334,001*l.*, an interesting discussion arose on the policy of building ships with wooden frames for subsequently receiving iron plates. It is proposed by the Government to construct five frames out of the timber in store during the present year, it being alleged that they would be more quickly and economically constructed in this manner, although not so strongly as an iron-framed vessel, and that we should thus have an iron fleet at an earlier period, and quite as efficient as the iron-plated vessels of other countries. This plan was so strongly objected to by Sir J. Hay, Mr. Laird, and others, that the committee refused to pass the vote until Lord Palmerston gave a pledge that the five ships shall not be commenced until the plans had been more fully laid before the House.

The vote was then agreed to, and progress reported.

The Post-office Savings-banks Bill was read a second time, after an explanation of its scope and objects by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER.

Mr. MONSKILL moved for leave to bring in a bill to provide for the registration of marriages in Ireland, which was founded, he said, *mutatis mutandis*, upon the Scotch Act, employing the same machinery as that contained in the bill for registering births and deaths. After some remarks by Sir R. PEEL (who did not oppose the motion), and other members, leave was given to introduce the bill.

Leave was given to bring in other bills, and the House adjourned at forty minutes past twelve o'clock.

## THE BREACH OF PRIVILEGE CASE.

On Friday, in obedience to the order of the House, Mr. E. J. REED appeared at the bar, and, being informed by the SPEAKER that his letter to Sir F. Smith had been declared to be a breach of the privileges of the House, said he had not been aware, when he wrote the letter, that it was a breach of privilege, and he offered to the House a most ample apology, and to Sir F. Smith a double apology; adding that he wrote the letter under irritation, and hoped his apology would be deemed satisfactory.

Mr. REED being directed to withdraw, Sir F. SMITH moved that he be excused from further attendance; and this motion was at once agreed to.

## POLAND.

On the order for going into a Committee of Supply, Mr. HENNESSY moved an address to the Crown on the subject of Poland, representing that certain treaty obligations incurred by England and other Powers with Russia, in respect to Poland, had not been fulfilled, but had been broken by Russia (setting forth the nature of these joint obligations); that for years past the Poles have born the violation of their national rights with exemplary patience; that their endurance and patriotic self-restraint had at length given way under an accumulation of unparalleled outrages, and the kingdom of Poland was now the scene of a desolating conflict between the troops of Russia and the people driven to desperation; and humbly submitting to her Majesty that these facts demand the interposition of England in vindication of her own public faith and solemn engagements. In a very able speech he enlarged upon the provocations given to the Polish nation, and the severities exercised by the Russian authorities, insisting that the conflict now going on in Poland was owing entirely to the conduct of the Russian Government. The question, he said, had now become an English one, because England was a party to and bound by a treaty which had been vio-

lated by Russia, a fact which had been distinctly asserted by the First Minister of the Crown in his place in that House, in the year 1861. The question, he observed, was a practical one, and peculiarly practical now, when there was an entire concurrence of opinion between England and France in favour of the Polish cause, and the conduct of the Austrian Government had received well-merited commendation. Even among the people of Russia there was a strong feeling in favour of Poland. He did not ask for hostile intervention; with the sympathy of the European Powers, parties to the Treaty of Vienna, Poland herself would be able to maintain her position.

Mr. NEWDEGATE would be no party to urging upon Lord Palmerston any intervention in the affairs of Poland. If it was possible, by friendly offices, to mitigate the evils which Poland had suffered for so many years, Lord Palmerston would not fail to employ them. But, lamenting as he did the condition of Poland, the House ought to ask itself whether the Polish people were qualified for freedom. He doubted whether the condition of the country was such as to prove that they were so qualified.

This was the only discordant note during a long debate. All the members who spoke, Mr. Buxton, Mr. M. Milnes, Mr. Walter, Mr. Denman, Lord Fernoy, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Stansfeld, Lord Robert Cecil, Sir H. Verney, Sir M. Farquhar, Mr. Duff, Mr. H. Seymour, Mr. Maguire, and Mr. Walpole successively expressed their sympathy with Poland. Mr. WALTER pointed out that the language of the latter part of the resolution meant war, and ought to mean war. Mr. DENMAN was disposed to move an amendment substituting a resolution for an address, omitting the words after "demand," and inserting "the serious and immediate consideration of her Majesty's Government." Mr. FITZGERALD (formerly Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs) and other Conservatives, were ready to support the address as it stood, as vindicating the honour, good faith, and dignity of England.

Mr. WALPOLE thought that the most practical conclusion, in his opinion, was not to destroy the unanimity of the House, which would go out to the world, by anything that would seem to approach a conflict of opinion. Was the Government, then, prepared to echo the sentiments expressed in that House? and, if so, was the House prepared to leave to them the responsibility of enforcing them?

Lord PALMERSTON said he did not stand there to unsay anything he had formerly said. In the matter of Poland he repeated that the Treaty of Vienna had been systematically violated. It was impossible not to feel a deep and lively sympathy for the Polish nation. While Russia had violated treaties, Austria and Prussia had not been liable for the same degree of reproach, because in Posen and Galicia there had been national institutions, the language of the Poles was preserved, their religion respected, and the privileges which the treaty secured to them had been enjoyed. Speaking of Prussia, he might remark that the convention with Russia had not been ratified, and that it was not likely, in its objectionable parts, to be carried out. (Cheers.)

I trust that may be so, because the unnecessary interference of Prussia in that which is now passing in Poland has already excited great condemnation everywhere; and if that convention were followed by acts, it would have cast great discredit upon the Government of Prussia. (Cheers.)

The Emperor of Russia was placed in a most critical position with regard to Poland.

It is a great calamity for anybody to succeed to an inheritance of triumphant wrong (cheers); and it is very difficult for a person so circumstanced to disentangle himself from the poisonous folds of so fatal a bequest. (Cheers.) There is in the human mind a strong passion, a determination to maintain and to vindicate its own personal liberties; but there is also a strong passion, and I doubt whether it is not as strong a passion, which makes men cling to the power of exercising oppression on others, and when long-rooted habits have accustomed the authorities of a Government to administer a tyrannical system it requires great perseverance and activity on the part of the Sovereign to undo the evil and restore things to their proper condition. I do believe that the present Emperor of Russia, a kind-hearted and benevolent man, does mean, and has meant for some time past, to improve the condition of his Polish subjects. That would be in perfect unison with the system on which he is governing his subjects. The Sovereign who has emancipated the serfs—the Sovereign who is establishing a system of jurisprudence founded upon an imitation of the best judicial codes of Europe—a Sovereign who is introducing into his Russian dominions a vast number of modern improvements, cannot surely have it in his heart intentionally and systematically to harass and oppress any portion of his subjects, whether Russian or Polish. Well, Sir, there can be no doubt that this last act called a conscription, but which has elsewhere been more properly designated a proscription (Hear, hear), was an act wholly foreign to that disposition which I believe really animates the breast of the Emperor of Russia; and it accounts entirely for the outbreak which has occurred in Poland. (Hear, hear.) It was a most barbarous act (loud cheers)—it was a most cruel piece of political tyranny under the semblance of a merely military arrangement. (Renewed cheers.) No wonder that the Poles should have taken up arms to prevent the further execution of a measure of that kind. (Hear, hear.) I believe that, as far as one hears, that has in some degree now been stopped, and has ceased. (Murmurs.)

He could not but conceive that to a Sovereign gifted with the feelings of the Emperor of Russia military success would be a great and signal calamity.

Why, what would be the effect of military success—what would be the result if, by the action of his troops, by the overpowering force of the 100,000 men who have been sent to Poland, he were entirely to suppress and put down this extensive insurrection? Why, he would have a country in which the desert plains would be

bathed in blood—in which there would be nothing seen but the smoking ashes of ruined villages and towns. (Hear, hear.) Is that an object which any Sovereign can wish to arrive at, and deem it an advantage to him to obtain a success of that kind? Sir, if the Emperor of Russia saw his own interest,—and we give him credit for being an enlightened man,—he would think the course best calculated for his own advantage—the course best adapted to secure the permanence of his own authority as well as to promote the happiness of his people, would be to put an end to that revolt by an act of generous amnesty. (Cheers.) And by, at the same time, re-establishing in Poland those institutions which the Emperor Alexander gave in execution of the Treaty of Vienna. (Renewed cheers.) I cannot believe but that if that were done peace would be restored in Poland and might continue to exist there, and that Europe might be saved from those disturbances which the continued misgovernment of Poland and the discontent thereby engendered among the Poles cannot fail to reproduce from year to year, as has been the case in years that have gone by. (Cheers.)

He hoped Mr. HENNESSY would be satisfied with the unanimous expression of opinion in the House, and would not press his motion, the objections to which were really very great. It assumed that by the Treaty of Vienna we were under an obligation to interfere. We had a right to interfere, but were not under an obligation to do so. His lordship concluded by saying:—

In the interest of that cause which the hon. member has at heart—which the whole House have at heart—(cheers)—which I believe the country has at heart—(renewed cheers)—and which I am sure that he and all who hear me must wish to see promoted in the best manner possible for the advantage of those whom it concerns, I should say that the course best adapted to accomplish the purpose he has in view would be to content himself with that unanimous expression of opinion which has prevailed to-night—(cheers)—to let it go forth to the world, as it will go to-morrow, that of all the hon. members who have spoken on this occasion there was not one who had a different opinion from the rest in regard to his interest in the fate of Poland or to his sense of the injuries which the Polish nation have sustained; but that, as was well stated by the right hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Walpole), it is better to leave it to the responsible Government of the country to give to the Sovereign on this matter such advice as they may think best calculated to attain the object which all desire, and not to take upon the House a responsibility of detail which belongs properly to her Majesty's Ministers, resting assured that the sentiments expressed by the House this evening are equally shared by those who have the honour of holding office under the Crown. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. DISRAELI, after explaining and justifying the policy of Lord Castlereagh in relation to Poland, observed that it was not pretended that the obligations of the Treaty of Vienna forced England to act; but there were moral obligations, of which we might avail ourselves. He did not disagree with the language of the Address, which he took to mean that her Majesty's Ministers were not to pass the present state of Poland over in silence, that they were to avail themselves of their right under the treaty, and to take every other proceeding which they thought wise and expedient to carry into action a policy favourable to the Poles. He thought Lord Palmerston had not been sufficiently frank in explanation of the general policy the Government intended to pursue. He did not hear from the noble lord any expression of opinion as to what he thought might be desirable or practical, or even as to the spirit in which her Majesty would be advised by her Ministers with respect to the present state of affairs in Poland. He agreed that the great object of the present motion was to elicit an expression of the opinion of the House. He concluded by saying:—

But what makes me hope that in the present state of circumstances there is a chance of the great English policy which Lord Castlereagh counselled and recommended being carried into effect, is, not only that the position of England, of France, and of Austria, is very different from what it was in 1814 and 1815, not only that the position of Russia is very different from what it was at that critical period, but that in Poland we have at present a sheer insurrection of the people against oppression. It is a movement not originated and not stimulated by foreign emissaries. (Hear, hear.) It has not been created by conspiracies in other countries; it has not been fostered in order to promote local ambition or the objects of faction. It is a national movement (Hear, hear); it possesses all the elements of a sacred cause, the love of country, the memory of a glorious past, and, as I hope and will believe, the inspiration of a triumphant future. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. HENNESSY thought he should only be acting in accordance with the general wish, if, after the debate which had taken place, he withdrew his motion. (Cheers.) He did so, however, with the object of enabling any other gentleman to bring forward the same or a similar motion on a future occasion if necessary.

The motion was then by consent withdrawn.

A question relating to the increased expenditure on the Ionian Islands was put by Lord W. Graham and answered by Sir G. Lewis.

## THE TOBACCO DUTIES.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Tobacco Duties Bill and the amendment moved by Mr. Ayrton, for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the expediency of altering the laws for raising a revenue on tobacco, was resumed.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER objected that the amendment was contrary to the universal practice; its effect was to refuse to discuss the subject, and to postpone it for an indefinite period. He then went very fully into the principle and the provisions of the bill with reference to the interests of the revenue and the prevention of smuggling, the interests of the consumer and those of the manufac-



turer, indicating certain modifications of the bill which he should propose in the committee.

Mr. BRADY moved that the debate be again adjourned. Mr. Maguire seconded this motion. After further discussion, in which Mr. M. Gibson, Colonel Dunne, Mr. Ayrton, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer took part, the House divided upon the motion for adjournment, which was negatived by 137 to 71.

Sir H. CAIRNS appealed to the Government, considering the lateness of the hour, to allow the debate to be adjourned. He moved that the House do adjourn. Upon a division this motion was likewise negatived by 134 to 70.

Colonel DUNNE then moved that the debate be adjourned, which was agreed to.

The remaining business having been gone through, the House adjourned at one o'clock.

On Monday, Mr. COEDEN gave notice that, on going into committee of supply on the naval estimates, he should call attention to the large number of vessels of war in the navy, and make some observations on the conduct of the Naval Administration.

#### WAR SHIPS FOR THE CONFEDERATES.

In answer to Mr. Caird, Mr. LAYARD said that the attention of the Government had been called to the circumstance of vessels being fitted out like the Alabama for the service of the Confederate States; but no evidence had been obtained sufficient to enable legal steps to be taken. Such proceedings, however, would be closely watched.

#### LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.

The House subsequently went into committee on the Union Relief Aid Act Continuance Bill. Amendments were proposed by Mr. VILLIERS limiting the duration of the bill to Midsummer-day next, and enabling money borrowed under the act to be repaid in fourteen instead of seven years. A proposal was made to insert a clause, the effect of which would have been that the Public Works Loan Commissioners should advance moneys in aid of the distressed districts. This proposal was, however, opposed by the Government, and eventually the bill passed through committee.

#### THE TOBACCO DUTIES.

The adjourned debate on the Tobacco Duties Bill was resumed by Colonel DUNNE, who urged that the proposed change would put the Irish manufacturer in a worse position than now, and would do nothing for the consumer. Sir S. NORTHCOTE thought that the wisest course was to read the bill a second time and refer it to a select committee. Mr. CRAWFORD objected to the motion which had been made, as it was supported by arguments for protection to a particular industry, and was wholly opposed to the principle of commercial legislation which had been adopted by Parliament. After a long debate, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER explained the principles of the bill, and stated that he would commit the bill on Thursday or Friday for the purpose of adding any amendments, and would have it reprinted and recommitment on a future day. Mr. AYRTON then withdrew his amendment for referring the subject to a select committee, and the bill was read a second time.

#### BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.

On going into committee on the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill, Mr. LYON observed on the principle of the bill, which he argued was not so well laid down and defined as to make the election law which it created satisfactory. He contended that the offence of bribery should be tried by the ordinary legal tribunals, and not by the machinery of the House.

The House then went into committee.

Mr. CAVE moved the omission of clause 2, the object of which is to disfranchise all paid agents, messengers, &c., and on a division it was struck out by 110 to 104. Clauses up to 7 were passed, and the House resumed.

The Births and Deaths Registration (Ireland) Bill as amended was considered.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned.

**SURREY CHAPEL POPULAR LECTURES.**—There was a full meeting on Monday night to hear a lecture from the Rev. Baldwin Brown, B.A., on the Spanish Armada. The lecturer delineated this stirring period of English history very vividly, being heartily and frequently applauded during the delivery of the address, and warmly greeted at the close. Next Monday evening the Rev. Newman Hall will lecture on "Danish Invasions."

**THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.**—The weekly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Central Relief Fund was held at the Town Hall, Manchester, on Thursday. Mr. Maclure, the hon. sec., stated that during last week there were sent off 424 barrels of bacon, 2,069 of flour, 5 hampers of wine, and 40 packages of clothing; and the total receipts of money amounted to 10,815s. The balance at the bankers on Saturday was 437,131l. 11s. 2d. Among the large amounts received that morning were 6,000l. from Liverpool; 100l. from Willenhall, Staffordshire; and 1,000l. (making the twenty-first thousand) from Dublin. The hon. sec. also stated that several other donations from abroad had been received.—Mr. Commissioner Farnell's weekly report stated that the net decrease of persons receiving parochial relief was 1,980; and since the 6th of December last a total decrease of 55,597 has taken place. There were, on the 21st ult., 216,386 persons receiving parochial relief in the 27 unions adverted to; in the corresponding week in 1861, 48,564 persons were so relieved. There is, therefore, an increase of 167,822 persons in the receipt of parochial relief, or 345 per cent.

#### THE REV. DR. CAMPBELL v. THE "SATURDAY REVIEW."

On Thursday and Friday the case of Campbell, D.D., v. Spottiswoode, was tried in the Court of Queen's Bench before Chief Justice Cockburn and a special jury. The action was for an alleged libel upon Dr. Campbell in the columns of the *Saturday Review* on the 14th of June, 1862, reflecting upon the character and writings of the plaintiff. Defendant simply pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Serjeant Parry, in opening the case on the part of the plaintiff, said that Dr. Campbell had been compelled to come to that court to vindicate his character from most serious imputations made against him in the *Saturday Review*. Dr. Campbell had been for many years, for nearly all his life, a minister of religion and pastor of the Tabernacle in the City-road, and he had succeeded in obtaining the complete confidence and respect from his congregation. Dr. Campbell had also for many years contributed extensively to religious literature, and was the editor of two religious journals. The action was brought against the defendant, Mr. Andrew Spottiswoode, who was, in fact, only the nominal defendant, he being the publisher; the real defendants were Mr. Beresford Hope and Mr. Douglas, who were the registered proprietors of the *Saturday Review*, and Dr. Campbell complained of a personal and libellous article published in that journal affecting his Christian character. Dr. Campbell was a Nonconformist, and had taken a great interest in heathen missions, and in early life he wrote a work on the subject, and obtained a prize of 100 guineas. Dr. Campbell had also written a letter to the Queen on the subject of Christian missions, which appeared in the *British Ensign* of the 11th September, 1861, and urged the means of raising funds by subscription for copies of the *British Ensign* for the purpose of their extensive circulation, a course pursued by the Religious Tract Society. The libel complained of was an article published on the 14th of June, 1862, in the *Saturday Review*, which was intended to cast ridicule on the letter written by Dr. Campbell in the *Ensign*, and on his letters on the Missions to the Chinese. The learned Serjeant then proceeded to read and comment on the libels complained of.

At the suggestion of the Chief Justice the entire article was read, which we print, the passage charged as libellous being placed within brackets:—

#### THE HEATHEN'S BEST FRIEND.

A great discovery has been made, and, strange to say, only a select few have heard anything whatever about it. It is not often that genius retreats into a corner, and hides its light under a bushel; and when a scheme is devised for the regeneration of about four hundred millions of our race, it is but proper that the whole world should be made acquainted with it. Dr. Campbell, not altogether unknown as the victim of a wicked hoax in connexion with his "Letters to the Prince Consort," is the author of such a scheme, and, to do him justice, he has given it all the publicity he can possibly command. To his misfortune rather than to his modesty must be ascribed the ignorance of his plan that so lamentably prevails in society. It has hitherto been thought a difficult, and sometimes a dangerous task to attempt to change the religion of any race, and men have spent years in preparing a way for the work, only to be disappointed at last. The reason is that they worked in the dark. They lived before Dr. Campbell's time, or they neglected to avail themselves of his light. The great editor and author has found out a very easy method of converting the heathen. As with all simple inventions, we wonder, now that the details are explained to us, how so obvious a matter could have escaped discovery so long.

Among the many blessings that we have to be thankful for in this life, that highly refreshing and invigorating newspaper, the *British Ensign*, ought not to be lost sight of. People don't value it so highly as they ought to do, nor are they yet fully aware of the inestimable advantages it has been the means of conferring on mankind. It has, according to Dr. Campbell—than whom no man should be better qualified to judge—half rooted out infidelity from the land. It has struck a deadly blow at the Papacy. It has extirpated sundry heresies and schisms of long standing. It has awakened the churches, stirred up the backsliders, repressed vice in high places, comforted Christians in all parts of the world, and made the common enemy of mankind quake with apprehension, and feel himself—

"Twixt upper, nether, and surrounding fire"—

and all at the exceedingly low charge of one penny. It seems an excess of generosity to set so low a price on so invaluable an instrument, but Dr. Campbell assures us that he does not look for his reward in the *British Ensign* office, or anywhere there adjacent. There are some who start newspapers and carry them on solely in the way of business, and a dreadfully bad business it often proves. This is the very lowest motive for instructing and amusing one's fellow-creatures. Dr. Campbell sets us all a good example by paying the expenses of a weekly paper solely in order to spread Christianity—this, at least, is his own statement, not, perhaps, expressed in quite so concise a way, but conveyed unreservedly in almost every copy of his delightful journal. It is well known that his "Letters to the Prince Consort" caused a "thrill through the land," and in their republished form their effect is still being felt all over Europe, price 3s. 6d. the volume, and "stupendously interesting" withal.

To enjoy the *Ensign* one must be brought up to it. One must be trained to browse on the evergreen pastures which stretch before us in that Elysium. Few have had the benefit of such an education; but we may all hearken to the voice of the prophet when he addresses us from the remote court in Fleet-street where the *Ensign* flutters—too frequently, alas! unheeded by the stiff-necked and perverse. Since, then, Dr. Campbell has advertised a plan for converting the "heathen," safely, cheaply, and speedily, the least we can do is to give a little attention to his announcement.

The heathen over whom the learned doctor specially yearns are the Chinese, and the first step towards their conversion is to write a series of letters upon the general

subject. The first three letters were addressed to the Queen—the remainder have been dedicated to any person who complied with the conditions to be hereafter mentioned. It is not for such a man as the editor of the *Ensign* to mince his phrases, and he starts off in his first epistle with some very plain speaking. He begins with general remarks; but having a perception that this kind of food is not highly seasoned enough for the palates of his subscribers, he tells the Queen that

In point of piety, Sovereigns are seldom better than the best portion of their subjects; and subjects never linger far behind their Sovereign.

Ever since the formation of great communities on the earth, Kings, with rare exceptions, have been, as the prophet describes them, "the basest of men." They were the victims of their position. By nature not worse than others, they were ruined by the concomitants of their state—wealth, flattery, profligacy, and power. Their privileges proved a calamity rather than a blessing.

Lest this mode of talking at Royalty should not be bold enough for his readers, the divine proceeds in plainer fashion:—

Your Majesty's connexion with Christianity is not less remarkable than your connexion with idolatry. One hundred and eighty millions of immortal beings are at this moment bowing down to stocks and stones, and worshipping the work of their own hands, while they submit to the sway of your Majesty.

For this fact the monarch, the Government, and the nation are equally responsible and equally culpable. It may be thought that the argument has nothing to do with the subject under deliberation; but it will not do to be sticklers after logical accuracy when we deal with Dr. Campbell. Certain it is that we ought all of us to have set to work converting the Chinese long ago. "To evangelise China is England's special vocation, and its due fulfilment will constitute her peculiar glory, and bring down on her the approbation of Heaven, while neglect will subject her to the Divine displeasure—it may be to paternal chastisement."

The Queen is a "neighbouring sovereign" to the Emperor of China, and it is therefore doubly our duty to Christianise the empire. "The ties resulting from neighbourhood, next to those of blood, are the strongest known on earth." People who have lived for years without even knowing their next-door neighbours may be rather staggered at this statement, but manifestly Dr. Campbell is not responsible for their dereliction of duty. Waving all minor points, we are told that we risk incurring the "Divine displeasure" in neglecting the Chinese, more especially as false teachers are active, and "men everywhere appear to fall before the enchantment of Rome." This, again, is a curious acknowledgment for a man to make who elsewhere avows that he has nearly caused the Papacy to collapse with a 3s. 6d. volume. Among Dr. Campbell's many gifts a good memory does not appear to be included, and it is a pity that the fact should be so, for he makes a great variety of statements, and challenges a good deal of attention to his own achievements. Fortunately, when he is in a dilemma, a Mr. Thompson, of Bath, is ever at hand to help him out. [The doctor refers frequently to Mr. Thompson as his authority—so frequently that we must own to having had a transitory suspicion that Mr. T. was nothing more than another Mrs. Harris, and to believe, with Mrs. Gamp's acquaintance, that "there never was no such person." But as Mr. Thompson's name is down for 5,000 copies of the *Ensign*, we must accept his identity as fully proved, and we hope the publisher of the *Ensign* is equally satisfied on the point.] Certain it is that Mr. Thompson knows more about China than anybody else in England. "Of all the 30,000,000 of men who people these isles (writes the doctor) I hesitate not to affirm that no man has so thoroughly studied and so completely mastered the all but boundless theme." We cannot help wishing for a portion of that gentleman's knowledge; for these "Chinese Letters" have been in course of publication ever since last September, and only one definite proposal for "evangelising" the country has yet been made in them, and to that we shall advert presently. Before doing so, however, let us clearly understand what will happen when we have all done our duty towards the Chinese and other heathens. Here is Dr. Campbell's picture of the "Millennial rest":—

The aspect of Courts will indicate the change. Painters, sculptors and actors, orators, historians, politicians, lawyers and judges, men of science and men of letters, are now admitted to the circle of Royalty; but we look in vain for the Heathen Evangelist, who is higher than the highest. Worth, however, will not always be forgotten; a time will come when the chief seat among the Sovereign's guests will be assigned to him; mitres and coronets will gladly give place. He will no longer be overlooked, neglected, despised, or ignored. This preference will be the result of justice rather than of sentiment. If work and service in the cause alike of civilisation and religion be allowed to measure claims to consideration, the body of Protestant missionaries now labouring among the heathen are, I humbly submit to your Majesty, entitled to more gratitude and more honour than all the painters, sculptors, and actors, and others I have enumerated, now existing or that ever existed on earth!

The particular Heathen Evangelist alluded to in this passage need not be pointed out. Dr. Campbell has modestly refrained from mentioning his name, and we will refrain also. It is enough to know that some of us will fare very badly by-and-by, and that there will be abundant cause for illumination at the *Ensign* office. "The King shall enjoy his own again," and lawyers and politicians, sculptors and historians, will find themselves in a peculiarly unpleasant predicament. "England wants true men," writes the divine, "not mere spalpeens and popinjays." We do not pretend to know what the reverend doctor means, but we can follow and understand him in what is the most important feature of his scheme. The whole secret, then, is to buy and circulate as many *British Ensigns* as you possibly can. If letters will lead to the conversion of the Chinese, the more letters that are written and the more copies that are sold the better. This is exactly the argument urged upon us; and it is a very striking circumstance that there should be a large number of people in the present day who seriously believe that, by buying copies of a fanatical paper, a large empire will, in some vague way, be converted to Christianity. If it were intended that the profits arising from the sale of these letters should constitute a fund for sending out missionaries to China, there might be some reason, and there would certainly be nothing to provoke ridicule or censure in the scheme. [To spread the knowledge of the Gospel in China would be a good and an excellent thing, and worthy of all praise and encouragement; but to make such a work a mere pretext for puffing an obscure newspaper into circulation is a most scandalous and flagitious act, and it is this act, we fear, we must charge against Dr. Campbell. Buy the letters and save the heathen. About two



five letters will be "required"; they must be circulated and read, and for this "I am wholly dependent on the good offices of the friends of the heathen." There is no disguise in all this. Letters from correspondents, all bearing the mark of one hand, put the matter on a very simple basis. "Ah," writes one, "would we have our great Protestant principles, privileges, and blessings more widely propagated and more securely perpetuated, then let us to a man willingly, liberally, and prayerfully 'set up an *Ensign* for the nations.'" The good soul adds, "Put me down for 500 copies." And the doctor himself says:—

This undertaking is incomparably the greatest that we have yet attempted; we trust our friends will rise to the level of the occasion, and yield us the co-operation necessary to success. What zeal, what liberality, what exertion are not warranted, not demanded, by the claims of four hundred millions of perishing men!

To buy up the *Ensign* is represented as a Christian duty. Subscribe to the paper, not because it is worth anything, but from love to the heathen. [There have been many dodges tried to make a losing paper go, but it remained for a leader in the Nonconformist body to represent the weekly subscription as an act of religious duty. Moreover, the well-known device is resorted to of publishing lists of subscribers, the authenticity of which the public have, to say the least, no means of checking. "R. G." takes 240 copies, "A London Minister," 120, "An Old Soldier," 100, and so on. Few readers, we imagine, will have any doubt in their minds as to who is the "Old Soldier."]

And after this fashion it is that many excellent persons think the work of carrying the doctrines of Christianity into China may be accomplished. [For, whatever may be the private views of the editor of the *Ensign*, there can be no question that his followers are sincere enough in the confidence they repose in his plan. It must be a very happy thing to be gifted with so large a stock of faith. It must take the sting out of many a sorrow, and smooth away many a trouble. The past cannot be very sad, nor the future very dreadful, to him who has the capacity for hoping all things and believing all things without hesitation. If this temper of mind should lay its possessor open occasionally to the beguilements of an impostor, more than an equivalent is provided in the freedom from doubts and suspicions and the sense of security that it confers.] The tendency of observation and experience of life can scarcely be to impart so great a privilege to those who have it not by nature; yet it is often by this blind trust in everything and everybody that much good is done. People who never can perceive a difficulty are very likely to succeed in whatever they undertake. [No doubt it is deplorable to find an ignorant credulity manifested among a class of the community entitled, on many grounds, to respect; but now and then this very credulity may be turned to good account. Dr. Campbell is just now making use of it for a very practical purpose, and to-morrow some other religious speculator will cry his wares in the name of heaven, and the mob will hasten to deck him out in purple and fine linen. When Dr. Campbell has finished his "Chinese Letters," he will be a greater simpleton than we take him for if he does not force off another 100,000 copies of his paper by launching a fresh series of thunderbolts against the powers of darkness. In the meanwhile, there can be no doubt that he is making a very good thing indeed of the spiritual wants of the Chinese.]

The learned counsel concluded by calling on the jury to agree that it was a most scandalous and flagitious libel, and to give damages with no niggard hand.

Various documents were put in and read, from which it appeared that in the correspondence that ensued the defendant asked the plaintiff to specify any mis-statement of facts, which should be corrected. This was not complied with, but the doctor's publisher and attorney offered to meet the attorney on the other side and produce all the original papers and documents and point out the alleged mis-statements. This was not acceded to by the legal representatives of the *Review*, who ultimately received the writ of summons in this action.

Dr. John Campbell, the plaintiff, was sworn and examined by Mr. Serjeant Parry: He deposed that he graduated at St. Andrew's College, and had been a minister of an Independent chapel in London for thirty-five years, and during the whole of his life he had been connected in promoting missions to the heathen, and had been a member of the London Missionary Society for thirty-four years. He knew Dr. Morrison, and was intimately acquainted with him. A mission was proposed to go to China as long back as seventy years ago, and the first mission that was actually sent out to China was sent by the London Missionary Society. Dr. Morrison and others went out. He knew Mr. Thompson, of the Priory, near Bath, intimately; he only knew Mrs. Thompson by name, and they had both, ever since he knew them, taken great interest in missions to China, and had contributed largely to all missions; and it was in consequence of an understanding between Mr. Thompson and himself that he commenced to write a series of letters, on the subject of missions, to the Prince Consort, and the object of the subscription was to circulate the letters gratuitously. It was positively untrue that he had ever made any misrepresentations as to the letters received and the subscriptions for copies of the *Ensign*.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bovill: He was formerly editor of the *British Banner*, for which he was paid a salary. He edited it for nine years. It was managed by a committee. He resigned and started the *British Standard*. The readers went to the *Standard*, and the *Banner* collapsed. (Laughter.) He started the *Ensign* for the benefit of the masses. The *Standard* was a 4d. paper, and the *Ensign* 1d. He had been a magazine writer for twenty years. In 1861 he published a series of letters in the *Ensign* addressed to Prince Albert. 100,000 extra copies were sold. There was a subscribed free circulation list for the series of letters. In these letters he warned the public of the fear of the Prince of Wales becoming a Roman Catholic. He pointed out in them the danger that was likely to result from his Royal Highness's familiarity with the Pope, and his connection with Roman Catholic priests in Canada. They had the precedence everywhere. (Laughter.) He also warned

the public against the Prince of Wales being sent to Oxford, the seat of Popery. (Laughter.) The letter to the Prince Consort caused an increase of circulation to the *Ensign*. The letters on the "Chinese Missions" began to appear in September, 1861, and he was asked whether he did not use his best endeavours as a journalist to increase the circulation of his paper; and he declared that he did not understand the question, and that he did nothing but announce the fact of the publication of the "Letters." If he had used all his endeavours, he said he should have done no wrong. He was pressed as to his article of the 11th of September, 1861, and admitted that it was very likely it was part of his endeavours to promote the circulation of his paper. Lord Shaftesbury's letter was in May, 1862, shortly before the publication of the article now complained of. He was pressed as to announcements, or advertisements for subscriptions, and said he preferred calling them "invitations for help," and, said the doctor with great good humour, "I should have been very happy to receive your subscription, Mr. Bovill." (Much laughter.) He said he still waved his *Standard*, and held aloft his *Ensign*; not entirely to his satisfaction, for he would fain have them waved over the world. (Laughter.) Pressed still further as to whether he had not used "stimulants" to increase the circulation of his paper, the witness for some time answered somewhat in the same way, declaring he knew nothing of the business arrangements of the papers, and at last he said, "Really, is there to be no end of this? Why don't you come to the *Saturday Review*?" (Great laughter.) Asked as to publication and the amount of the circulation, he declared that he had not been in the habit of announcing the numbers of the circulation and knew nothing of the circulation. Asked if he had increased the circulation of the *Ensign* by the letters on "Chinese Missions" by so many thousands of copies, he said he could not answer; but that it would have been to his credit if he had done so. (A laugh.)

Mr. Pratt, the publisher and part proprietor of the *British Ensign*, was called and examined. His evidence only went to show the perfect legitimacy of all the correspondence of the paper, and the letters received by Dr. Campbell as editor.

Mr. Thomas Thompson, the gentleman who had subscribed for 5,000 copies, was called to prove the fact. Having given his evidence, the witness said, "I beg to add that I am not Mrs. Gamp, nor Mrs. Harris, nor anything of that sort, but plain Thomas Thompson." (Roars of laughter, in which the witness heartily joined.)

The Rev. I. V. Mummerv, the Independent minister alluded to, was called to prove the reality of his existence and of his letter and subscription.

Mr. James Simpson, a venerable-looking old man, "the Old Soldier," was next called. He said he had retired from the army for thirty-two years. For fifty years he carried arms, and was accustomed to the blast of bugles and the rolling of drums. (Loud laughter.) He took a great interest in missions to heathen lands. He was the means of establishing libraries for the army. He subscribed to several of the mission funds. He had more or less interested himself in these matters for many years, and he was the "Old Soldier" who was alluded to in the *Ensign*.

Mr. Bovill, Q. C., proceeded to address the jury for the defendant, and in a speech of more than two hours, proceeded to argue that there was nothing in the article in the *Saturday Review* which justified any notion that Dr. Campbell had been guilty of forgery or fabrication—all that the writer of the article had done was to exercise a common right of a journalist. The letters were a fair subject of public comment. A man who put himself forward to receive subscriptions for promoting the salvation of the human race put himself in a public position in which he was fairly the object of public comment. [The Lord Chief Justice said there could be no doubt of that; the only question would be as to the tone and the terms in which it was done.] No doubt that would be the question. The expression of opinion could not be too narrowly limited. The sense of what the *Saturday Review* said was that the effect upon the heathen would be just the same whether the subscriptions were or were not sent to the *Ensign*, and that the real object was to promote its circulation. Ridicule was often a natural and legitimate aid to public discussion, and surely the doctor was fairly open to it. Public opinion exercised a very wholesome influence on men in the highest station, and why should he be exempt? As to the alleged imputation of forgery or fabrication, it was all nonsense; no such imputations were really implied; it was all mere matter of humorous comment. If the passages were not justified as true, they were privileged if the writer honestly believed them to be so, which upon the facts he might fairly do.

On Friday morning the case was resumed, when Mr. Serjeant Parry made a very able and powerful reply on the part of the plaintiff. He said that his client, the Rev. Dr. Campbell, would not have brought this action had he not felt that reflections of a very serious nature had been made upon his character. As a Christian minister he could not submit to such imputations as that of being an impostor or a fabricator of letters.

The Lord Chief Justice summed up at very great length, and remarked particularly on the article, which was essentially a very clever, pungent, and satirical one, and one written by a man of very great ability, and in that style which no man liked as regarded himself, although every one would relish it as applied to another. It was not to be disputed that the plaintiff's proposal was open to the fullest extent to discussion and criticism of a severe and hostile character. Dr. Campbell made an appeal to the public on a subject not only of public interest, but of sacred and universal interest—the spread of Christianity throughout the heathen world; and he did so through the columns of his newspaper. It was impossible to conceive any subject on which comment and criticism might more fairly be made, and any writer who thought that this proposal of

the plaintiff could only end in disappointment to the public who might be induced to subscribe to his paper, and that they would be throwing away their money, would have a perfect right to comment upon it, with some latitude of criticism and comment. But the question was whether the one or the other of the two views suggested of the effect of the article was correct. Was the effect of these passages merely to comment on the reasonableness of the plaintiff's proposal, or did they impute, not only that it was delusive, but that it was induced by the base and sordid motive of promoting his own pecuniary interest? To say of a man that he was appealing to the public for subscriptions, and that, to obtain them, he put down the names of non-existing subscribers, was surely to charge him with fraud. The question was whether the writer had not gone the length of imputing to Dr. Campbell, not merely that he had proposed a delusive and mischievous scheme, but that he had done so with the sordid motive of abusing the confidence of the public on subjects the most holy and sacred, and for the pitiful purpose of increasing the subscriptions to his newspaper. The learned judge said there was one question of great importance that had arisen in the course of the trial, and which he believed had never been decided—whether, if a writer honestly believed what he was writing of another was true, he was to be responsible for what he had written; and he should ask the jury in the present case to specially find the fact whether they believed the writer wrote in good faith, and in the belief that what he wrote was true. He would then reserve the question, and give leave to the defendant to move. His lordship went on to say:—

Even, however, although your verdict should be for the plaintiff, yet, when you come to consider the question of damages, you must take into account all the circumstances of the case. And it is to be regretted that the means proposed by the plaintiff to carry out his ends should have been of a somewhat doubtful character. It certainly does at first sight seem to be so when a man says, "Here is a great work—a work in which all Christians should unite"; and how is it to be accomplished? "Subscribe to my newspaper." It does sound odd, and provokes the suggestion that it is not so much the interests of religion which the man has in his mind as the promotion of the circulation of his own paper. And when a person not imbued with his religious views comments upon the case, it might easily suggest itself to his mind in that point of view. You may think that there was no ground for it, but still, if it might naturally suggest itself to the mind, you must make some allowance for the position of the writer, who may have been influenced by a sense of public duty; for I cannot help saying that I think the counsel for the plaintiff went too far when he stated that the object of the article was to injure and crush the plaintiff. There, then, was a strong spirit of antagonism naturally aroused by these very conflicting views on a matter connected with religious opinions, and the writer in the *Review*, no doubt, sat down to attack the plaintiff, not as the individual, but as the journalist and as an upholder of particular views. And if he has, in doing what he might conceive to be his duty, unjustly aspersed the plaintiff, we must still look at the matter as one arising out of a public controversy, and not as one in which there was any intention to wound and injure the plaintiff.

The jury then retired to consider their verdict, and returned, after the lapse of an hour, with a verdict for the plaintiff for 50*l.*, at the same time finding specially, "That the writer in the *Saturday Review* believed his imputations to be well-founded." So the point of law will be raised next term, upon this finding, whether it will sustain a verdict for the defendant.

### Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Prince of Wales held a levée at St. James's Palace on Thursday, which was very numerous and brilliantly attended. It was the first which had been held for a long time; it was the first assumption by his Royal Highness of the honours of the Court, and the interest with which his Royal Highness is at present regarded in relation to his marriage also lent its charm. The Prince wore a general's uniform with the orders of the Garter, Golden Fleece, &c. One thousand gentlemen had the honour of being presented to his Royal Highness, the presentations by her Majesty's pleasure being considered as equivalent to presentations to the Queen. The levée was also attended by about 1,700 of the nobility and gentry. The crush is stated to have been tremendous, and epaulettes, spurs, and various articles of clothing, strewn the floor afterwards.

On Saturday the Crown Princess of Prussia (Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland), by command of the Queen, held a Drawing-room on behalf of her Majesty in St. James's Palace. The number of ladies specially presented amounted to about 250. In addition to the presentations about 500 ladies attended the reception. There was none of that crowding and inconvenience which was so loudly complained of at the levée on the previous Wednesday.

The telegrams received on Saturday give a favourable view of the health of Prince Alfred. He is progressing favourably, though very weak. As soon as the health of the Prince is re-established he will, by the desire of her Majesty, return to England.

We have every reason to believe that, after the marriage of the Prince of Wales, and during the present season, her Majesty will hold a Drawing-room at St. James's Palace.—*Court Journal*.

The Queen and the Prince of Wales, the Crown Princess of Prussia (Princess Royal), Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, attended



Divine service yesterday morning in the private chapel of Windsor Castle. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay preached.

The Rev. Dr. Macleod (editor of "Good Words") arrived at the Castle on Monday and left on Wednesday.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston gave a grand banquet on Saturday evening, at Cambridge House, to the Ambassador of France, the Portuguese Minister, the Italian Minister, the Marquis and Marchioness de Cadore, the Earl and Countess Russell and Lady Georgina Russell, the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury and Lady Victoria Ashley, the Earl of Brecknock, Viscountess Jocelyn and the Hon. Miss Jocelyn, Lord and Lady Wodehouse, Sir Robert Peel, M.P., Mr. Fitzclarence, and Mr. Oliphant. After the banquet Lady Palmerston had an assembly, which was most numerously attended by the aristocracy and members of the political and fashionable world.

It is thought probable that the two vacant garters will be conferred upon Earl Spencer and the Earl of Caithness.

The London correspondent of the *Cambridge Independent* says that the biographical notice of the Prince Consort attached to the volume of his letters and speeches was written by Mr. Arthur Helps, secretary to the Privy Council, and author of "Friends in Council."

## Postscript.

Wednesday, March 4, 1863.  
AMERICA.

(From the *Times* correspondent.)

(Per Europa, via Roche's Point, March 3, 5 10 p.m.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.

The late proposition of the Emperor of the French for the appointment of commissioners to meet on neutral territory to discuss the differences between North and South is freely commented upon. Mr. Seward is generally blamed for the curt and peremptory, if not uncourteous, manner in which he refused the offer.

Excepting the strengthening of their earthworks by the Confederates at Fredericksburg, and the endeavours of General Hooker to improve the discipline of his soldiers, no change has occurred at the seat of war in Virginia.

Southern journals speak of an engagement between the forces of General Banks and the Confederates within seven miles of Port Hudson. No details are given. The report circulated to-day in Wall-street was that General Banks was defeated.

The latest accounts from Vicksburg state that the canal opposite the city continues to be a failure. Letters received to the 6th inst. mention that no attack is expected to take place for several weeks.

There is nothing of importance from the army of General Rosecrans. A Federal foraging party had a skirmish with a portion of General Forrest's command near Nolansville, Tennessee, on the 15th inst. Five of the Confederates are reported to have been killed, and five taken prisoners.

No expectations are entertained of an immediate attack upon Charleston, but Savannah is considered to be in some danger.

The *Richmond Despatch* of the 13th publishes a joint resolution introduced in the Confederate Congress recognising the right of all friendly people to the free navigation of the Mississippi, and declaring that this right shall at all times be maintained.

The Rev. John H. Dashiell, of Baltimore, was arrested on the 15th for tearing down a Federal flag which had been raised upon his church by the Unionists. On the same day the members of a congregation in Baltimore refused to assemble at their accustomed place of worship because of the display of the national flag over the building by the order of General Schenck.

The Senate yesterday passed a Bill for the enrolment and conscription of the entire Militia of the States. During its discussion numerous pleas for exemption were brought forward, but were overruled. Under the provisions of the Bill members of Congress are as liable as private persons, and if drafted must either serve, procure a substitute, or pay 300 dols. for that purpose. Governors of State are alone exempt. A motion made by Mr. Charles Sumner to exempt the clergy of Massachusetts, of whom there are 1,500, was rejected.

The *Tribune* announces that the President has requested General Butler to resume the command at New Orleans, but that the General declines, except upon conditions which it would be difficult for the Government to accede to.

General Fremont, regretting his hasty resignation of last summer, has applied to the President for a re-appointment to active service. It is reported at Washington that he will be sent to Texas.

The Senate of New York has rejected the resolutions in honour of General McClellan passed by the Assembly. The impression that Mr. Seward's refusal of the good offices of the Emperor of the French may imperil the friendly relations of the two countries has caused some uneasiness in Wall-street.

Gold advanced yesterday 2 per cent, closing at 158. To-day it is 159½.

February 19 (via Halifax).

The New Conscription Bill, as it passed the Senate, was published yesterday. It provides that all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of twenty and forty-five, and all aliens and emigrants within the same ages who have declared their intention to become citizens, shall be enrolled, liable to conscription. The Judges of State Courts are exempted, and a few other officials. The first call to be made on citizens between the ages of twenty and thirty-five, and unmarried citizens between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five; the second on all persons subject to military duty under the Act.

The financial scheme of the Committee of Ways and Means passed the House of Representatives on Tuesday in nearly its original shape. Most of the amendments of the Senate were rejected.

The House concurred in the amendment declaring the

interest on the 400,000,000 dols. of interest-bearing notes should be payable in legal-tender or greenbacks, instead of coin.

It is now understood that the opposition of Secretary Seward is the only obstacle to the return of General Butler to New Orleans.

Gold, 63½. Exchange, 178.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (Evening).

The Federal garrison on Roanoke Island was anticipating an attack from the Confederates, who had collected a hundred small boats, and were concentrated upon the mainland. The Federal commander had telegraphed for reinforcements.

General Hunter has assumed the command of the forces lately arrived at Hilton Head from Beaufort, and General Foster has returned to North Carolina.

The Democratic members of the next Congress have been invited to meet in New York on the 8th of March.

The resolution calling a convention at Louisville has been defeated in the Senate of the Illinois Legislature.

A resolution has been introduced in the Confederate Congress to maintain the right to free navigation of the Mississippi for the citizens of the States upon its borders or the borders of its tributaries.

The Confederate steamer *Oreto* is said to be blockaded in Kingston by two Federal vessels.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (Evening).

The Senate has passed a bill authorising the President in all domestic and foreign wars to issue letters of marque. The authority conferred by the act is limited to three years.

It is supposed that both the Conscription and Letters of Marque Bills will pass the House of Representatives by a considerable majority.

A rumour is current in Richmond of a programme in the North-West for forming a North-Western Confederacy.

The Federal tormented gunboat *Indianola* has run the Vicksburg blockade in safety.

Another Federal expedition has left New Orleans for Bayou Teche.

Confederate General Hindman's army in Tennessee is said to be demoralised. 300 of his troops were frozen to death in marching from Van Buren.

Two members from Louisiana have been admitted to seats in the House of Representatives.

It is denied that the Harriet Lane has escaped from Galveston.

## FRANCE.

PARIS, March 3.

The *Moniteur* of this morning contains an account of the reception of Senor Isturitz, the Spanish Ambassador, by the Emperor. To his remarks on presenting his credentials the Emperor replied: "I have never been other than highly satisfied with the distinguished personages whom the Queen of Spain has sent as her ambassadors. I do not doubt that you will follow the example of your predecessors, and you cannot doubt the friendly welcome you will receive in France. I entertain sincere wishes for the happiness of the Queen and the greatness of Spain, and I shall always be happy to maintain the most friendly relations with the Government of the Queen."

## PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, March 3.

The official *Staatsanzeiger* of to-day publishes, in its non-official portion, an article which, after alluding to the recent debates on the Polish question in the Chamber of Deputies, expresses regret that the majority of the House "had adopted a tone in their language, which was in contradiction with the respect due to the Government." The article continues: "Measures which were merely taken for the protection of our own country, and remained on the basis of existing treaties, have been opposed by an odious misinterpretation. The Ministers have been personally abused without the least consideration. An unbecoming intention has been displayed of annulling the free decision of the Crown in the choice of the Ministers of State. The question must force itself upon us whether it can be demanded that the Government should again enter into such discussions, and whether, on the contrary, it should not, in its relations towards the Chamber of Deputies, make use of the privileges accorded to it by the Constitution. If the Government abstains for the present from making use of its privileges, it intends to keep in view the possibility of arriving at a constitutional settlement of the budget for 1863."

## RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 3.

To-day being the termination of the transitory epoch, serfdom expires definitively throughout the Russian empire. A Te Deum was sung in all the churches in celebration of the event. Complete tranquillity prevails, notwithstanding that alarming rumours are current. The Grand Duke Constantine has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the troops in Poland. General Soumarokow will, it is said, be attached to the Grand Duke.

## THE PAPAL STATES.

ROME (via Marseilles), Feb. 28.

Cardinal Antonelli, on account of the arrest of the Chevalier Fausti, his Attaché, has tendered his resignation to the Pope. Monsignore de Mérode is stated to have undermined the influence of Cardinal Antonelli with the Pope, because the Cardinal had opposed what he styled Monsignore de Mérode's "folies." Several other cardinals took the same view, lamenting also the want of caution displayed by his Holiness in asking the hospitality of the English Government, together with his general lack of reserve. His Holiness has not come to any resolution upon the subject of the Cardinal's resignation. The National Committee has organised collections for the assistance of such of their friends as are in confinement, and for the necessitous families of members of the revolutionary party. The Chevalier Fausti, who had been arrested, has been found to be compromised politically with forty others.

## SPAIN.

MADRID, March 3.

Marshal Narvaez has failed to form a new administration.

The *Official Gazette* of to-day states that the Marquis

Miraflores has been entrusted with the Presidency of the Council and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and gives the names of the Marquis Havana as the new Minister of War, and of Senor Sierra as Minister of Finance.

The Ministry will be completed in the course of the day.

## SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, March 2.

A large meeting in favour of the Polish insurrection was held to-day in the Exchange, under the presidency of Baron Raab. Subscriptions were opened on behalf of the Poles.

## YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, last night, the Prince and Princess of Wales' Annuity Bill was read a third time and passed. The standing orders were suspended to allow of the passing of the bill for making a holiday on Saturday next.

Some sensation was caused in the House by the appearance at the bar of two of her Majesty's Judges—Williams and Blackburn—who brought from the House of Lords the Prince and Princess of Wales' Annuity Bill. Their lordships were, as usual on such occasions, conducted to the table by the Serjeant-at-Arms, bowing occasionally, according to custom, as they advanced up the House. The way in which they got through the ceremony was not exemplary, and called forth loud shouts of laughter from the spectators.

Before this took place, however, the House had disposed of some business. On the motion for the second reading of the Regent-circus Railway Bill, Mr. HARVEY LEWIS moved its rejection on the ground that it would destroy a great deal of property and retard locomotion in the metropolis. After a lengthy discussion the motion for the second reading was negatived without a division.

In reply to Mr. Dawson, Sir G. GREY said that a bill would shortly be introduced to remedy the grievances of journeymen bakers.

The enclosures in Epping and Hainault Forests were brought under the notice of the House by Mr. TORRENS, who moved for a select committee to inquire into the subject. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL proposed a committee to inquire into everything Mr. Torrens sought to have inquired into, save technical and legal questions. Mr. TORRENS accepted this proposal, which was adopted.

The motion of which Mr. BRAMLEY-MOORE had given notice in respect to Brazil was postponed to Friday, in consequence of the incompleteness of the correspondence on the subject.

Mr. COX moved the second reading of the bill for allowing the votes at municipal elections to be taken by ballot. Mr. G. HARDY moved its rejection. In the discussion which followed Lord PALMERSTON announced his intention, as an opponent of the ballot, of voting against the bill. On a division the second reading was negatived by 93 votes to 58. The House shortly afterwards adjourned.

A letter from Rome in the *Temps* says it is fully believed at Rome that the Empress Eugénie and her son will shortly pay a visit to the Pope.

It is said that when Mieroslowski left Paris he shaved off his beard, dyed his hair, and assumed the character of a commercial traveller in the wine trade. He arrived on the 14th ult. at Berlin, and stopped there some hours. On the 15th he was at Inowroclaw, and spent the evening there with several Prussian officers, whom he treated to champagne.

The debate upon Poland in the French Senate is to take place next Saturday. Prince Napoleon is among the many senators who have put their names down as speakers on this question.

The *Nord* of yesterday says, "The Richmond Government has just contracted in Paris a loan of 60,000,000 francs."

A telegram from Malta dated yesterday says:—"Prince Alfred continues to progress favourably."

The estimates for the revenue departments, effective and non-effective, were issued yesterday morning. They amount to 4,720,641*l.*, as against 4,752,795*l.* last year, thus showing a net decrease of 32,154*l.*

A Bristol paper states that the health of Mr. Sotheron-Estcourt is so much impaired that he intends to give up some of the offices which he holds in Wiltshire. In North Wiltshire it is stated that the right hon. gentleman will not offer himself as a candidate for the suffrages of the electors again.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE D. W. HARVEY.—Yesterday morning the remains of this lamented gentleman were removed, in funeral procession, from the Old Jewry to the burial-ground of the Unitarian Chapel, Hackney-road, where the interment took place. Along the route many of the shops were closed, and other marks of respect for the deceased exhibited.

BISHOP COLENSO.—The *Times* concludes an article on the Bishops' address to Dr. Colenso, as follows:—"The bishops have no right to constitute themselves a Court of Honour to decide cases of conscience or professional feeling. If they cannot manage to convict Dr. Colenso of heresy for denying the truth of a quarter of the Bible, they will hardly succeed in unfrocking him by a gratuitous appeal to his sense of decency."

## MARK LANE.—THIS DAY.

A very moderate supply of English wheat was received fresh up to this morning's market. Owing to the fineness of the weather and the extensive imports from abroad, the trade was very dull, and prices were even lower than on Monday. With foreign wheat, the market was extensively supplied. For all descriptions, the trade was in a sluggish state, and the quotations had a downward tendency. Floating cargoes of grain were in slow request, at barely late rates. The supply of barley was large. The finest parcels fairly supported the late improvement; but other kinds were obtainable at reduced prices. In malt, a fair average business was transacted, at late rates. The supply of oats was not so extensive. The parcels, being scarce, maintained their previous value; but inferior produce sold heavily, at low rates.

## ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English .....	929	710	2,030	—	1,050
Irish .....	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign .....	20,590	17,310	—	9,120	1,410 sacks.
					24,300 bris.



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## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1863.

## SUMMARY.

LONDON presents a very unusual aspect. As the day approaches for the arrival of the Princess Alexandra, the population everywhere evince a disposition to strike work, and postpone all but the most necessary business. But one thought pervades this vast metropolis—how to welcome with the greatest enthusiasm, on Saturday next, the adopted daughter of England and celebrate as a national festival the Royal marriage next Tuesday. London is in possession of a legion of carpenters, huge scaffoldings are being erected at every available point from which the procession may be viewed, the shops along the route are undergoing a strange metamorphosis, and preparations are making on a colossal scale that promise a brilliant illumination on the night of the wedding. The progress of the Polish insurrection, and the American war, for the moment excite less interest than the programme of the civic procession, the price of seats to view the pageant, and the variations of the barometer. The ordinary life of the British capital has not been so entirely disorganised since the funeral of the Great Duke.

After a lengthened hearing of two days in the Court of Queen's Bench, the great case of Campbell v. the *Saturday Review* has been decided in favour of the plaintiff, to whom the jury have awarded the moderate sum of 50*l.* damages. The novel question whether, the jury having decided that the author of the libel believed his imputations to be well founded, he was responsible for what he had written, has been reserved for subsequent decision in a court of law. Seeing that he was offered the opportunity before the trial of inspecting all the documents afterwards produced, it is hardly likely that the decision of last week will be reversed. Without passing any opinion upon the circumstances which elicited the libel, we are heartily rejoiced that a newspaper which delights in sneering at every earnest movement, and has obtained an unenviable pre-eminence as a vehicle for personal vituperation, has been rebuked by a court of law.

The peremptory order of the Emperor of Russia to suppress the insurrection in Poland within ten days will match with the command of Xerxes to bind over the sea to good behaviour. His armies have thus far not only failed to crush out the national life of the insurgent Poles, but, even with the covert help of the Prussians, are unequal to the task. The revolution gains head. Langiewicz, the most active chief of the insurgents, has within the last few days gained two considerable successes over the Russian troops sent to surround him; Mieroslawski, a master of strategy, has been made commander-in-chief of the Polish national forces; and the railway communication with Moscow and the south of Russia is completely in the hands of the patriots. The brutal soldiery of the Czar are proving the best allies of the Poles by burning down whole towns and massacring the peaceful inhabitants. If success does not crown the insurrection, its suppression must be the work of many weeks.

Meanwhile the diplomacy of Europe is not idle. There seems every reason to believe that Austria will unite with France and England in requiring Russia to carry out the stipulations of the Treaty of 1815, while a semi-official journal published at Frankfurt states that the Czar has not only expressed a wish that the Convention with Prussia should remain a dead letter, but “manifested an intention to anticipate the representations and desires of the Western Powers as respects the concessions to be made to Poland.”

An amnesty is to be granted without delay, to be followed by a proclamation setting forth the reforms reserved for this unhappy country.” We only trust that these sanguine anticipations, which are in accordance with the tenor of Lord Palmerston's speech on Friday, may be realised, though the latest news from St. Petersburg does not encourage such hopes.

We hear from Rome that Cardinal Antonelli, undermined by the intrigues of Monsignor de Mérode, the leader of the Ultramontanes, has tendered his resignation. The Pope has not yet consented to part with the Cardinal, nor is he likely to dispense with the services of a Minister who, if report speaks truly, has made himself indispensable to his Holiness.

The American news is mainly of a negative character. The attack on Charleston has been postponed, and probably abandoned, on account of the formidable defences of that Confederate city, and the canal proposed to be cut for getting into the rear of Vicksburg has proved a failure. Still the Federal Government and Legislature have no thought of relaxing the prosecution of the war, and are actually considering a Conscription Bill for making liable to military service all citizens between the age of twenty and forty-five, and the issue of letters of marque. The Senate of the Illinois Legislature has rejected the proposal for a national convention at Louisville, but, if Confederate reports are true, the scheme of an independent confederacy of the North-Western States is seriously entertained. A panic had taken place in the New York money market, in consequence of the groundless fear that France would follow up the summary rejection by Mr. Seward of her proposals by active intervention. Perhaps the most effectual means of bringing about an early peace will be, not the fear of foreign interference, but the passing of the Conscription Bill.

### SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

THE Lords have hardly yet got fairly afloat—business has not reached them. They meet four afternoons in the week—receive petitions, transact routine affairs, have a few minutes' conversation on any topic brought before them by brother peers, and adjourn, generally in time to get a ride before dusk. Thus on Tuesday se'nnight, Lord de Grey, in reply to Lord Campbell, stated why the recommendation of the Volunteer Commission, to delay brigade and divisional field-days until the end of the battalion drill season, although in substance approved of by the Government as wise, could not be enforced. On Thursday there was a quarter of an hour's chat, got up by the Marquis of Normanby, on the non-production of the unpublished despatches on the affairs of Italy, from which Earl Russell had quoted in the previous debate. The noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs distinctly denied having written to Mr. Odo Russell making a further attempt to induce the Pope to quit Rome. The noble lord said on the following day that he was surprised at M. Bismarck's contradiction of the statement he had made last week on the subject of the Russo-Prussian convention, inasmuch as he had made it immediately after a conversation on the matter with the Russian and Prussian Ambassadors. On the same afternoon, after the Prince and Princess of Wales' Annuities Bill had been read a second time, almost without remark, Lord Stanhope brought up the question of Transportation, and the Duke of Newcastle explained certain facts relating to the question, from which we infer that Government contemplate increasing the number of convicts to be sent to Tasmania, always following up transportation, however, by the despatch to the colony of a proportionate number of free emigrants. The Drainage of Land (Ireland) Bill was read a second time on Monday and referred to a Select Committee—and the motion for the second reading of the Duke of Somerset's Bill for abolishing the restriction which prevents naval coast volunteers from being employed beyond 300 miles of the coast gave Lord Hardwicke an opportunity of protesting against the employment of 76,000 seamen and marines in time of peace as extravagant and uncalled-for.

The great feature of the week in the Commons was the debate on Poland. Mr. Hennessey, after due notice, moved as an amendment of the motion for going into Committee of Supply an address to the Crown on the subject of Poland, calling for the interposition of England in vindication of her own public faith and solemn engagements. The hon. and learned gentleman is a Roman Catholic—the Poles are Roman Catholics—and perhaps this will explain why Mr. Hennessey, who most violently objects to any semblance of British intervention between the Pope and the Italians, as vehemently demands

it between the Czar and his Polish subjects. The motion came with a bad grace from him on account of his inconsistency, but his speech, which was able and moderate, correct and full in its information, generous in its spirit, but cautious nevertheless in its practical aim, did justice to the question. Mr. Hennessey has twice before attempted to attract the attention of the House of Commons to the wrongs of Poland, but without success. On the present occasion he had the advantage of a full House, and a deeply interested and unanimous one. Not, indeed, that everybody agreed as to what, under existing circumstances, it was proper for England to do in the matter—nor that there seemed to be any very definite notion in the mind of any one of the speakers of what *could* be done to advantage unless they were prepared to go to war, which very few of them were disposed even to risk. This, however, was of secondary importance, especially as, after all, the amendment was withdrawn on the understanding that her Majesty's Government, having fully ascertained the light in which the House viewed the conduct of Russia and Prussia touching this base and barbarous business, should be left to act upon their unfettered responsibility. The great use of the debate—and this can hardly be overrated—was in its tendency to exert a powerful and wholesome moral influence upon the offending Powers. Russia will learn from it that, in the solemn judgment of the English nation, the Poles had no alternative left them but insurrection, and must therefore be absolved from all blame in resorting to it—and the Prussian King will be taught that the course he has chosen to pursue in this affair, besides incurring the decided objection of his own people, has brought down upon his name and fame the contemptuous but indignant reprobation of Western Europe. We shall neither characterise nor criticise the several speeches delivered on this question. It is as a whole that the discussion must be considered if we would rightly estimate its worth, and to the sum total of that worth almost every speech contributed its quota.

The next discussion, if not in the order of importance, in that of length at least, and expenditure of oratory, took place early enough in the week to enable us to give a brief account of it in the Postscript of our last number. It relates to the hard position of the officers of the Navy in respect of pay, promotion, and retirement. Sir John Hay moved a resolution to the effect that it was unsatisfactory, and affirming certain principles which ought to be observed with a view to give these servants of the State something approaching to adequate remuneration. Lord Palmerston, probably seeing a possibility that Sir J. Hay might carry his point, met him with an amendment for the appointment of a Select Committee to consider the present system of promotion and retirement in the navy, which, after a long debate, in which, by-the-by, Mr. Ferrand took characteristic part, was accepted by the mover. Undoubtedly navy officers do appear to give their service to the country for little pay, and less hope of advancement than the servants of any other State department. But then, in point of fact, more than half their time is necessarily unemployed in their professional connexion with the State, and however usefully for them the system of promotion and retirement may be modified, there is little hope that it can be made what they very naturally wish it to be without entailing upon the people an enormous dead-weight of unproductive expenditure.

The House went into Committee on the Navy Estimates on Thursday, and the Government were so hardly beset on their proposition to lay down five wooden ships for iron plating, that Lord Palmerston felt himself compelled to give a pledge that it should not be done until a comparative statement of the expense and time required to construct five wooden ships and five iron ones had been laid before the House and their opinion taken thereupon. It was admitted that iron plates laid over wooden frames did not constitute a satisfactory or invulnerable war-ship. But it was urged that as the House of Commons had been exceedingly generous for two or three sessions past, the Admiralty had a larger stock of timber on their hands than they needed, and were therefore intent upon consulting economy by building a few bad ships. Far less time is required, they said, to build wooden ships and iron-plate them, than to build them of iron throughout. You, the House of Commons, were in a desperate hurry to overtake other Powers in this kind of armament. Here is the timber already paid for. What better could we do than use it, though for inferior vessels, and so put you at an early period on a par with France? It was a good argument *ad homines*—but the Committee was not satisfied with it, and hence Lord Palmerston's pledge.

Before going into Committee, Sir F. Smith complained of a breach of the privileges of the House by Mr. Reed, the newly appointed “Constructor of the Navy.” Mr. Reed chanced to be



in the gallery of the House the evening before, and heard the hon. and gallant member speak contemptuously of his professional knowledge, which, naturally enough, stung him to the quick. He went home and wrote in his haste a passionate letter to Sir F. Smith, of which complaint was made by that officer to the House. Mr. Reed was ordered to attend at the bar the next day, did attend, apologised to Sir F. Smith and to the House, and was thereupon discharged. Probably, if an opportunity had been afforded him, he would have made the *amends honorables* without requiring the intervention of the House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is met with very determined opposition on his Tobacco Duties Bill, but has got it through a second reading. He will be obliged, however, so far to modify its provisions in committee, as to obviate the more pressing and best-founded objections of the trade, both English and Irish.

The Corrupt Practices at Elections Amendment Bill has been in committee, and the clause which deprives paid agents of candidates of a vote has been struck out—Government sustaining another defeat. These successive proofs of comparative weakness seem to prelude a not distant fall. But it is clear that while the Conservatives have no objection to show their power in minor matters of administration, they have no present intention of ousting Lord Palmerston. They would only be going further, they seem to think, and faring worse.

#### FREEDOM AND BLOOD.

YESTERDAY, the third of March, was the date fixed two years ago by the Emperor of Russia at which the decree for the emancipation of the serfs was to take full effect. No atrocities that are now being committed in Poland by the Czar's soldiers can wholly destroy our admiration of the wisdom, firmness, and benevolence of the monarch who, absolute in his authority, undertook to solve the most difficult social problem which can be submitted to human government, and to settle it upon the everlasting principles of justice. It may be—it is—an impenetrable mystery to our apprehension that the same man who conceived the noble project of abolishing serfdom throughout his vast dominions, and who, against much opposition and in the face of formidable perils, persevered in carrying it into effect, should give orders for fire and sword to do their worst and their speediest in destroying the freedom and personal independence of his Polish subjects, whose chief crime has been a lengthened succession of miseries too intolerable at last for human endurance. The contrast, however, is strikingly brought before us by the arrival of the period fixed for the realisation of the Emperor's better and more humane design—and one cannot but ask with some anxiety in what way, if at all, and to what extent, the good which Alexander the Second deserves the highest credit for achieving will bear upon the evil on which he now seems bent.

At the commencement of the Polish insurrection we entertained a sanguine hope, we might almost say a confident belief, that the kindly and benignant spirit which until then had seemed to characterise the personal policy of the Emperor, would show itself after awhile in his measures for pacifying his Polish subjects. We imagined that he must have been kept in ignorance of the true state of the facts, and that when that had been disclosed to him by their deplorable consequences, he would not be less considerate in his dealings with Poles than he was careful for the well-being of the serfs. We have not altogether given up this expectation. We are still disposed to believe that the Emperor is deceived, we might even say betrayed, by the official malignancy which as an atmosphere surrounds him. We admit with sorrow that appearances, so far as they come within our cognisance, strongly militate against this conclusion, and suggest that the Emperor cannot be so entirely in the dark as our view of his character inclines us to suppose him to be. But we still wait to see what will be the effect upon him of that information which will be reflected back upon his attention by foreign discussions, and especially by those of the Lords and Commons of England. If he have been hitherto ignorant of what his creatures have perpetrated in Poland in his name and under the sanction of his authority, the truth will flash upon him presently from several quarters. If knowing what has been done, his excited prejudice and passion gave assent, he will yet be compelled to pause and reflect upon the loss of reputation (which in its ultimate consequences is nothing less than loss of national position and strength) incurred by himself and by Russia in listening to the evil counsels of ungovernable self-will. No doubt there is the blood of the Romanoffs in his veins. But the whole previous life of the man warrants us in being extremely slow of belief that the emancipa-

tion of the serfs merely represents a sagacious policy, while the cruelties enacted in Poland are the genuine expression of a savage heart.

Possibly the very intensity of interest which the Emperor felt in the success of his humane experiment may, in a nature like his, be the clue to the deadliness of his wrath and hate in regard to the Poles. He could not but apprehend that the 3rd of March would be the most critical day for his emancipation scheme. He was well aware that a large number, probably a majority, of the peasant serfs laboured under delusive dreams, as to the position in which their personal freedom would place them, for he was obliged to employ the whole weight of his authority in dispelling their too flattering expectations. And he could not but be disturbed with anxious fears lest when the appointed day had come and gone, those serfs who had not, in conformity with the tenor of the Imperial proclamation, come to a mutual understanding as to the quit-rent which land proprietors should hereafter receive from the peasants who were in possession of the soil, might, owing to their numbers, and to their scattered position, prove exceedingly troublesome, and be with difficulty prevented from overstepping the rights which had been spontaneously guaranteed to them. Alexander II. might also have come to the knowledge that the Polish Revolutionary Committee had organised a plan of insurrection the probable success of which was based on a rising of the serfs. In his extreme rage at this profanation of a cause which was sacred in his eyes, he may have been hurried into a determination to stop his ears to every plea of justice and mercy—to be beforehand with the conspirators—to coerce them by intolerable cruelties into premature rebellion—and thus to trample out the fire of this insurrection before the date fixed for emancipation had arrived. This conjecture may explain the atrocities of the conscription, and also the telegram sent from St. Petersburg a short time back, ordering the Polish authorities to hesitate at nothing by means of which the fire of insurrection might be quenched in ten days.

The Emperor had much better have taken counsel of that generous and enlightened spirit which prompted him to publish his proclamation two years ago. He might have defeated and disarmed the conspiring Poles by a similar demonstration of benignity—and the two experiments might then have run well together to the goal of a most brilliant success. As it is, his intentions are likely enough to be thwarted in both cases. The rising in Poland has not been put down, and the third of March has come. So far as can be gathered from the scanty telegrams which relate to the affairs of Poland, it seems certain that so far from being overmastered, the revolt gains head and strength with every day. But that one is compelled to remember the immense military strength and resources of Russia, the course of events hitherto would inspire the hope that Poland would be able this time to baffle the rage of her implacable foe. And now, it is difficult in the last degree to foresee the upshot. The insurrection in Poland will encourage the socialistic tendencies of the serfs—and an uprising of the serfs would greatly assist the insurgents in Poland. Nay, it is not impossible that the confusion may extend higher than anybody has anticipated—nor that the nobles of Russia, encouraged by the distraction of the Government, may wring from the Emperor political concessions fatal to his autocracy. The good that men do is often made the instrument to break down the whole system which has tempted them to do evil—and the reward of virtue sometimes reaches us in a shape which we misinterpret as punishment. Alexander II. has loosened the foundation of his own absolute rule by an act of the highest beneficence. If that act should indirectly lead to such a revolution in Russia as would distribute political power to the most enlightened of his subjects, and put his government upon a constitutional basis, little as he expected such a result, little as he desired it, he may yet live to see that the only strong thing he ever did was an act of mercy, and the only weak things were those which involved a policy of injustice.

#### KING WILLIAM, HIS PREMIER AND PARLIAMENT.

If the King of Prussia were resolved on bringing royalty into contempt among a patient and loyal population, and risking his crown, he could not more effectively subserve that purpose than by the course he has lately thought fit to pursue. The Prussians, notwithstanding—or perhaps we should say, as the result of—their elaborate system of State education, have been slow to appreciate the advantages of freedom. Their traditions, united with their ultra-loyal training, and the remembrance of 1848, have

given to their Liberalism a very conservative tinge. At two general elections they have shown that they are resolved not to surrender their right to constitutional government at the dictate of their King; but their leaders in the Chamber of Deputies, while asserting the legal claims of the people, have been chary in attacking the Sovereign, and cautious in putting him into a corner. They have played the long game—knowing that in the end King William must concede to them the power of the purse, or abrogate the Constitution.

The insurrection in Poland has given a new and very serious aspect to this protracted struggle between the King and his Parliament. Without consulting the Legislature, or even, in the first instance, his Ministers, William I. hastened to offer his assistance to the Czar, in crushing the rebellion in Poland; and scarcely had the Poles begun to rise before he had entered into a secret convention with the Czar, to allow Russian troops to pursue fugitives over the Prussian frontier, and to occupy with his own forces Polish towns which the Russians were too weak to hold. As soon as the compact became known in Western Europe there was a unanimous burst of execration at the baseness of Prussia. What was a death struggle between a nation goaded into insurrection and its oppressors, at once assumed, through the intervention of King William, the proportions of a European question. The echoes of the indignant French semi-official press, and the reprobation of British statesmen, came back to Prussia and covered the nation with humiliation. It was from the columns of Imperialist journals and the lips of English Ministers that the Prussian people first learned how gratuitously and deeply their name and honour had been compromised.

It is under these circumstances that the memorable debates in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies have taken place during the last ten days. At the outset of the discussion, on the resolution proposed by two Polish members, recommending neutrality in the Polish struggle, and asking that both Russian soldiers and Polish insurgents should be disarmed upon entering Prussian territory, it became evident that nearly the entire Chamber was agreed as to the character of the late compact with Prussia. In no period of our own Parliamentary struggles has language more bold and inflammatory been made use of than was employed by some of the speakers on this occasion. The following is an extract from the patriotic speech of Herr Waldeck, a member of the Supreme Tribunal:—

To assist a neighbouring State in enslaving its subjects is an alliance altogether different from a treaty for offensive and defensive purposes. Such a treaty is nothing better than an agreement to supply so many policemen to a state which has been long propped up by the exclusive agency of the gaoler and the gendarme. (Herr von Bismarck leaves the House). And such an affront can be offered to a state marching at the head of civilisation and priding itself upon his mission, both intellectual and political, in Germany, in Europe, in the world at large! A Prussian not blushing at this enormity does not deserve to be ranked among the sons of his country. . . . The Poles who belong to Prussia, although not entirely reconciled to us, are our friends by the blessings we have conferred upon them. We, too, have a general recruitment, but we have no army serving as a penitentiary for hardened criminals. We don't drag the recruits out of their beds at a midnight hour. As regards Russia, the commerce of two of our eastern provinces has been all but ruined by the sealing up of her frontiers. And this country, which has damaged our interests abroad and at home—this country our sons are now destined to serve in the capacity of imperial executioners! The catchpoles of tyranny, the bombailiffs of an Asiatic absolutism—this is the position cut out for us by our Cabinet.

These sentiments, and others of a like description, were received with thundering cheers by the Chamber and galleries. The wisest statesman would have found it difficult to deal with such a storm of righteous indignation. But Herr von Bismarck met it in the spirit of an insolent demagogue. If Prussia blushes for her King, she must feel the most profound contempt for his Prime Minister. His coarse invective, his ebullitions of temper, his prevarications, his undisguised contempt for the assembly he addressed, his insulting refusal to be called to order, and his unsparing menaces, at one time stung the Chamber to the quick, at another provoked its merriment. We might well wonder how it happened that this coarse-minded, foul-mouthed man ever came to be entrusted with the foreign affairs of a great country, did we not know that he is but the tool of a stupid King, and a feudal faction, who cannot command the services of real statesmen, and rather than surrender any portion of their prerogatives or monopolies, will allow Prussia to drift towards revolution.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies have by a vote of nearly five to one required that their Government shall remain neutral in the Polish struggle. The voice of Europe rather than the vote of his Parliament has obliged King William, obstinate as he is, to count the cost of intervention in Poland. The office of police-



man to the Czar is found to be a dangerous position. A Sovereign who has aroused indignation abroad and contempt at home may find that even a large army drawn from the people will not preserve him in the hour of peril. Even Prussian soldiers may ask themselves with Herr Waldeck why they should die that absolutism may be preserved in Russia. King William and his ministers would seem as though bent on fusing all classes except the aristocracy into one compact phalanx against the present régime, and goading the long-suffering Prussians into action. All history shows that a prolonged national crisis of this kind at length affects the army. The question of recognising the defensive force of the kingdom is not the best ground upon which the Prussian Parliament can assert its rights. King William and Herr von Bismarck have found them a better stand-point. They will soon have to come to the Chambers for the heavy expenses of carrying out a policy which has provoked the execration of all Europe, and the Parliament will renew the conflict with an accession of moral power which can hardly fail of eventual triumph.

#### COURAGE.

"THE ancient dwellers in Italy," says Dean Trench, "often made 'virtus' to signify warlike courage alone, as if for them all virtues were included in this one." This conception of courage, as inclusive of all virtue, is, no doubt, as the accomplished Dean remarks, an "exaggeration." But it is only an exaggeration of a very important and much-neglected truth. Courage does not comprise all virtue; but it is a condition, an element, of all virtue. He who does right must be a brave man, though it by no means follows that he who is a brave man must do right. Valour, besides being a virtue, is, as a little consideration will show, the prerequisite of all other virtues.

Virtue may be defined as an obedience to the highest known law at whatever cost of present risk or suffering. Virtue, therefore, involves courage; for what is courage save that quality in us which dares and endures? If the law we obey be really the highest we know, it is worth dying for. If we are not prepared to die for it, we know something higher, something which governs us with a more absolute sway—the love of life or the fear of death. As men and societies of men are constituted, it is inevitable that obedience to the highest law should bring us into collision with them, with their rules and methods of life, with our own social interests, our own inferior aims, and tastes, and desires. If we have not the heart to risk this collision, or to endure its painful protracted consequences, lacking courage, we shall also lack virtue. He only is virtuous who "does right in scorn of consequence"; but to "scorn consequence" he must also be brave.

The antique virtue of the heathen world recognised its dependence on courage. With them virtue was but another name for valour. To die for his country they held to be the most honourable and beautiful thing a man could do. In the purer pages of their history we meet with scores of noble men who encountered death in its most terrible forms rather than betray the interests of the fatherland; who went to their deaths gallantly and gaily as to a bridal. But in modern times there seems a general impression that valour is a mere heathen virtue; that the Christian law, unlike the laws which were before it, lays no tax on courage, or a tax payment of which may be evaded, and no harm done. The impression, common as it is, will not bear a moment's examination.

The Divine Teacher and Redeemer of men brought in "nobler modes of life, with sweeter manners, purer laws": but whatever there was of truth or moral virtue in old time, this He confirmed and fulfilled. All that the sages of sundry times and divers lands had imperfectly expressed was perfectly revealed in His perfect word: all of virtue and goodness shown forth by heroes and mighty men of old became incarnate in His perfect life. Love of country, contempt for death, submission to a higher will, the subordination of private to public interests,—all that had been held lovely and of good report, found its highest avatar in Him, and took fresh sanctions from His lip. Truth does not die, nor righteousness. The ancient virtues may come to us in modern garb, but they make an unchanged demand upon us. They bid us dare; they bid us endure. If our heart be faint, and no spark of warlike courage kindle in us to a flame as we stand before those who sit on a throne of iniquity and frame mischief by a law, or as we are drawn aside by our own special lust, and enticed, we are, by our very dastardly, adjudged unworthy to rank with that sacred host,

who, by valiant as well as by patient continuance in well-doing, have attained to glory, honour, and immortality.

It is very true that besides fulfilling and enforcing all known ideals of virtue, the Great Teacher revealed and fulfilled ideals of virtue before unknown. Prior to His advent men had held the stronger and more masculine virtues in exclusive esteem. Humility, meekness, the forgiveness of injuries, deference to the weak, compassion for the vile,—these and the like were hardly deemed virtues in classic times; many of them were held as "vices of the blood." From His lips some of them first received their names, their very existence being unrecognised by the Greek, and even by the Hebrew, mind. To "revile not, when reviled"; to endure persecution "without threatening"; "being defamed, to entreat"; to "do good to the unthankful"; to "suffer long, and be kind" while suffering; to "love an enemy"; to "return good for evil, blessing for cursing";—these were among the new thoughts which he gave to men, the new laws in obedience to which virtue now consists. But we can make no greater mistake than to suppose that in giving prominence to the gentler over the more masculine virtues, He has lessened the need for courage. On the contrary it is this very preference of the feminine over the sterner type of virtue which demands courage and tasks it to the utmost. Curse for curse and blow for blow is a much easier rule of life than a blessing for a curse and good for evil. To hold our peace when men revile us, to meet defamation with entreaty and injury with kindness, to love them that hate us,—is not this of the very essence of the new Christian law? and yet is it not to subdue the very strongest impulses of our nature? Is it not to win a victory in which not others, but we ourselves, are wounded and overcome? It is more difficult, it lays a heavier tax on fortitude, to love an enemy than to strike him to the earth; to be patient under provocation than to be resentful; to rejoice in tribulation than to mourn and lament; to meet injury with a patient and considerate kindness than to retaliate it.

What, for the sake of distinction, we have called the feminine type of virtue, is not to be reached by the effeminate. It demands a masculine energy and endurance. He who endeavours after it must be able to risk much, to lose much. His reputation will often be put in jeopardy by the very actions which should establish it. Men will sneer at him for his forbearance and self-restraint. His meekness under injuries and cruel provocations will probably expose him to the imputation of cowardice—than which no charge is harder for a brave man to bear—at the very moment when his courage is most severely tasked. While putting forth the whole strength of his soul to subdue "the rabble rout" of passion or to withstand the counsels of mere policy, his self-denying moderation will be misconstrued into a want of manliness. Just when the cross weighs the heaviest and galls his shoulder most, he will be called to bear also the shame of the cross. Unless he can "endure hardness," and suffer loss, and dare the sneers and frowns of his neighbours, unless, in one word, he have courage, he lies at an infinite remove from the ideal of Christian virtue.

Without courage, then, we cannot reach the old heathen ideal of virtue; still less can we reach the new Christian ideal. The Roman *usus loquendi*, which made virtue a synonym of valour, had a truth in it, though it expressed it in an exaggerated form. One man, and only one, we account truly brave—he who sets himself to learn truth and to do duty. Always a difficult and gallant achievement, it is now as difficult as ever, perhaps more difficult than ever, and demands a more steadfast fortitude. For now, Virtue, like Zechariah's husbandman, is wounded in the house of her friends. In the modern Church the standard of virtue is held low, and, by consequence, courage is somewhat at a discount. Let any man give himself resolutely to the study and obedience of the truth, and he will have to encounter the suspicions of those who sit in the chair of orthodoxy as well as the sarcasms of those who occupy the seat of the scornful. A large class of religious persons hold the very words "duty," "virtue," and their cognate terms in some distrust: they doubt the sanity, or at least the wisdom, of one who, for the sake of what to him are truth and duty, runs athwart the line of received opinion or rises above the level of current usage. The age is one which thinks much of ease and comfort, and respectability; and the Church, learning of the World instead of teaching it, following where it should guide, looks askance at any scheme of thought or action which tends to disturb its tranquillity. Truth stands first with but few of us; and duty, if it should bring us into collision with personal or sectional interests,

seems hardly worth the sacrifice. We do not care to have the waters of our Bethesda "troubled," even though it is only "after the troubling" that they yield their healing virtue. The couches are easy enough; the "porches" give a grateful shelter; we get on with our companions; we have grown accustomed to "whatsoever disease" or defect we have; and even though an angel out of heaven should come down to stir the water with his feet into the fulness of their medicinal power, it is by no means certain that we should oppress him with our thanks, or even so much as recognise the heavenly visitor. It is quite certain that the courageous few who, having longed for his descent, hailed the approaching minister, ran along the porches, disturbing our accustomed rest with the tidings of his coming, and urged us into an unwelcome activity, would have but a hard time of it,—at all events until we were healed.

#### Foreign and Colonial.

##### THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

The most severe blow which the insurgents have yet suffered was inflicted in the south of the Government of Radow, close to Cracow and the Silesian frontier of Prussia.

The consequences of the desertion of the camp at Ojców, and the defeat of the insurgents at Miechow, have been that at least half a dozen towns have been laid in ashes, including Ojców, Miechow, Slonniki, and several of the neighbouring villages. The insurgent band under Kurowski, numbering from two to three thousand, has likewise been dispersed, and, for the moment, demoralised. Large numbers of them have taken refuge in Galicia, and most of the wounded have been carried to Cracow and other towns on the Austrian side of the borders. Russian officials have been reinstated in Modrzejohn, Michalowice, and other border villages, whence the insurgents three weeks since drove all the Russian troops and officers of Government. For the moment, then, the troops of the Czar have regained possession of a considerable tract of country. The only effect of their reappearance, however, is that the country is reduced to a howling wilderness. In addition to the places above mentioned, which a week since were flourishing towns and villages, but are now mere heaps of ruins, most of the neighbouring localities have been wholly or partially deserted by the inhabitants, who fled en masse to Galicia, when they heard the Russians were coming "to restore order." All the Prussian and Austrian towns in the neighbourhood are in fact filled with the wives and families, not only of fighting insurgents, but even of Russian officials and those who have taken no part in the movement.

The *Times* publishes a letter from its special correspondent at Posen, which gives the most intelligible account of the state of affairs across the frontier we have met with. Neither party, he says in a general way, are in a position to risk a pitched battle. It is supposed that the available force of the Russians does not exceed 75,000, but it was being continually reinforced. Their first object seems to have been to clear the country near the Cracow-Silesian frontier, which, as we have seen, has been done by the dispersion of Kurowski's forces, who was thus prevented from forming a junction with Langiewicz. That chieftain, with about 10,000 men, in several columns, who had been pursued by a strong Russian force as far as the Austrian frontier, has again faced about to the North, and is fast approaching the Lyssa Gora, and the scene of his former successes.

Having laid in a large store of provisions in the fertile plains of the Wisloka river, he will be enabled to hold his ground, and face the enemy with renewed vigour in the less productive hills to which he has again retired. Against him the Sosnowice and Dombrowa corps, a total of 15,000 Russians, have now taken the field.

The difficulties of the Russians are shown by their having been obliged to surrender the Southern Railway.

Along this most important line of communication with the south and south-west, the positions of the insurgents begin within ten miles from the capital. Skirniwice, the junction between the Northern and Southern Railways, and particularly important on account of its bridge, has been strongly occupied, rendering them the masters of the entire railway connexion with Germany and the West. 500 Grenadiers of the Guard, who about a week ago volunteered to take the town by surprise, being lured into the woods, were cut to pieces. Thence to Piotrkow, where a small Russian garrison is said, though hardly felt, to exist, no Imperial uniform is perceptible along the entire line of rail. It is only at Czenstochow that Russia rises again to the surface of Poland, being represented there by several thousand men and a couple of batteries, which the garrison have to thank for their exemption from attack.

From the North-West there is little news, but the Poles seem to be making preparations for a general rising:—

No less than twenty erratic bands have been mentioned to crop up and vanish as fast as they have come in sight in different parts of the country. As was originally the case in the South, they do not seem to muster above 400 each, and are only intended to serve as a nucleus for the eventual formation of a more respectable force. They are left unmolested by the Russians, and, being cut off from the more important towns, find themselves at perfect liberty to seize upon, and employ for their military purposes, whatever sums they may come across in the coffers of the village authorities. In all this region, from Kalisz to Plock, the attention of the Russian garrison is monopolised by the one object of preventing the passage into the country of arms and exiles.



It is in this district that Mieroslawski has appeared—

Mieroslawski, the Garibaldi of Poland, has announced his arrival in a solemn proclamation to his countrymen. The general, without question, belongs to the most able strategists of modern times, and in my hearing has been likened to M'Mahon and Jomini by the heroes of the science. His excellent move in the Baden campaign, when a Prussian army, with the Prince of Prussia and Herr von Kavn at its head, were all within an ace of being taken prisoners by him, is still unforgotten. By his celebrated book on the Polish Revolution of 1831 he has shown himself a perfect master of the country, and well versed in the nature of Polish resources. Though sixteen years ago he fought unsuccessfully in Posen, there is no one knows Poland better than he, while few are more deeply learned in military lore.

With this man taking the lead of the Polish movement and the 3rd of March, the date—as the Russian peasant fancies—of the general distribution of land, drawing near, Russia enters upon the spring of 1863. Supposing both movements to serve each other's turn, Poland, it is hoped by the Poles, will at least be readmitted to the enjoyment of some liberty and the restoration of the Charter of 1815; but should the Russian rising lag behind, fresh troops will be poured into the country, and in spite of volatile flights the grip of the Bear will clutch the throat of the expiring Eagle. At this moment one of the chief difficulties the Czar has to combat is the impossibility of denuding Russia of troops in anticipation of the events apprehended at home.

Prussia is doing the Czar excellent service, equal to an army of 10,000 men, and enabling the Russian troops to withdraw from a frontier of 750 miles long and withdraw to the interior. How this alliance is being carried out while it is reported that the convention is not ratified, the following from another source will show:—

Four instances have already occurred of the intervention of Prussian troops in the struggle now going on in Russian Poland. The first was the equipment of a Russian detachment which had escaped into Silesia, and its march back to the Russian frontier under the protection of Prussian soldiers; the second, the entrance of Prussian troops into Janow, a town in the kingdom of Poland opposite Vidborg; the third, the affair of Chorzelow, also in Russian Poland, where the Prussian soldiery actually arrested eight of the inhabitants, and took them through Prussian territory into Lomza, another Polish town; and the fourth, the most recent, the occupation during eight hours by the Prussians of Dobryzn, in the Government of Plock, in consequence of a rumour that the insurgents were approaching that city.

The Polish provinces of Prussia are virtually in a state of siege:—

Arrests are being made right and left. There is no end of police spies abroad. Harmless travellers are harassed, and the passport system—almost buried a short time ago—has been dug up again, to flourish in perennial vigour. Special detectives have been placed at the railway junctions, and a man leaving Berlin in the morning may consider himself lucky if allowed to reach Breslau in the afternoon.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* writes:—

It is certain that Mieroslawski, who had about 600 men under his orders, has had a reverse, and it is even feared that he is killed. At least, he has not been heard of since the fight, and his horse was seen running riderless. On the other hand, it is confidently asserted this evening that Langiewicz, whose military ability is highly rated by his countrymen, has obtained a very considerable advantage over the Russians at a place called Jendrzewow, in the palatinate of Cracow. He is reported to be at the head of several thousand men.

A telegram from Breslau speaks of an action near Kutno as having lasted eight hours, and terminated by the retreat of the Russian troops towards the Prussian frontier.

On the 17th the insurgent chief Langiewicz, who has assumed the title of Military Chief of the Palatinate of Sandomir, having repulsed the Russian attack at Stachow, addressed the following order of the day to his followers:—

Companions in Arms.—A Russian corps, composed of a squadron of Dragoons, 50 Cossacks, a company of infantry, and a company of riflemen, dared to attack our camp. Previous to the battle the Russians, faithful to their tactics of treacherous barbarians, set fire to the town, thus reducing several families to the extremity of dying by cold and hunger in the woods. Companions in arms, you, by your courage, saved the town and forced the Russians to fly ignominiously. You have been but three weeks under arms, and already your courage, steadiness, and discipline have produced as great an effect on your adversaries—vile instruments of despotism—as if you had grown gray in the service. During 27 days you have covered yourselves with glory at Edlemi, Schtdovietz, Bodzentyn, Suchedniow, Baranowa, Gola, Wouchotzk, and Stachow. An heroic phalanx, poorly clad, exposed to hunger and cold and exhausted by incessant marches, the country admires you. The nation which possesses such soldiers ought to be free and powerful. The 17th of February will not be forgotten by the country or by history.

Langiewicz has been made a general by the Provisional Government of Warsaw. In the south-east, two pregnant facts throw light on the situation.

Pushing on by way of Brzesc, Litewsk, and Dubinka, the insurgents have possessed themselves of the high roads both to Moscow and Kiev. The exact point they may have reached in this direction remains to be ascertained. The last time they turned up, having cut their way through the opposing forces, they had already passed the frontiers of the Kingdom so called. Having been exposed to no second attack, they must be presumed to be blocking up, at this time, the two great communications of Poland with Central and Southern Russia. To advance smaller detachments, to send carriers and supply the commissariat, has been thus rendered impossible for the Government on two of the most important lines. Except Cossacks and light cavalry, which in that part of the world will find a way wherever they have a will, any reinforcements the Czar may be in a position to call in from that quarter can only be passed along by divisions.

In the Vienna correspondence of the *Times* we

find one or two interesting facts. The Kingdom of Poland is divided into five departments or "governments."

In the north is the Government of Augustowo, with 622,195 inhabitants; in the south the Government of Plock, with a population of 547,455 persons; in the west the Government of Warsaw, with 1,531,485 inhabitants; in the centre of the kingdom, to the north of Cracow, is the Government of Radom, with a population of 927,302 souls; and in the east the Government of Lublin, with 1,018,701 inhabitants.

The Russians find it difficult to hold their own in Lithuania, Volhynia, and Podolia, and the state of public feeling is such that not a single man can be sent from those provinces to the kingdom of Poland. The Russian soldiers in Poland have been kept in such constant movement that they are almost without shoes to their boots. The privates do not trust their officers, many of whom are petty nobles from Lithuania, Volhynia, and Podolia, "men who have imbibed the doctrines of Herz and Bakunin." The number of insurgents in Poland is estimated at 50,000, but none of the corps, with the exception of that under the command of Langiewicz, consists of more than 3,000 men, one-third of whom have more or less serviceable firearms.

The appointment of General Count Berg to be military governor in Poland, instead of Baron Ramsay, is here considered proof positive that the Russian Government is resolved to show no mercy to the Poles when the insurrection is at an end. Count Berg was the very soul of the infamous system which prevailed in Poland after the revolution of 1831, and it is known that he, on his own responsibility, suppressed an Imperial amnesty.

A German, who chanced to be in Ojcow when the Russians, under Prince Bagratin, took possession of the place, saw the miscreants put out the eyes of the wounded insurgents, break their fingers, &c. Before the pretty village of Ojcow was burnt down a Russian officer took the most valuable things he could find in the house of the director of the baths, for which the place is renowned, and then allowed some peasants, who consented to pay him half a rouble each, to complete the work of plunder and destruction.

An insurgent band is posted on the railway line between Warsaw and Vienna. The insurgents burnt several bridges on the 23rd. Several insurgent corps have established themselves in the government of Kalisch between the towns of Kolo and Konin.

According to reports from Cracow, the cashier of Wielopolski had been sent to carry a large amount of money out of the country, and deposit it in safety in some foreign bank. He is said to have had with him as much as two million Polish gulden (this coin is equal to about sixpence). The insurgents got wind of the fact, for, indeed, there is not a thing determined upon by the Russian authorities but they hear of it at once. The cashier was accordingly seized by the insurgents as he was about to enter Austrian territory, and the money taken from him.

*Bullier's Correspondence* states positively that the famous veteran, General Dembinski, has now left Paris for Poland, and that he carries with him a considerable sum of money subscribed by friends of the cause.

The insurgents have taken the manufacturing town of Opatowek, near Kalisch.

A telegram from Warsaw, dated Feb. 25, says:—"An order of the Emperor has been transmitted to the authorities, commanding the suppression of the insurrection at any price within ten days. The Revolutionary Committee of Warsaw has again succeeded in collecting considerable sums of money. The organisation of the insurgents continues to improve, and their numbers daily augment. The railway communication between Warsaw and Wilna has been interrupted by the destruction of the bridge at Liwiebrucke."

The following telegrams have been published:—

SOSNOWICE, March 1.—Langiewicz, with 6,000 of his followers, arrived at Zombkowitz early this morning. An engagement took place between his forces and the Russian troops, in which the latter were totally defeated.

BRESLAU, March 2.—Travellers arrived here report that another victory has been gained by a body of 4,000 Poles near Myskow. The Russians who were defeated were proceeding from Czenstokau to Zombkowitz, to reinforce the troops attacked at the latter place by the insurgents. Many of the Russian wounded have been brought to the railway terminus at Myskowicz.

WARSAW, March 1 (Evening).—Yesterday about eighty persons assembled in the Herrenstrasse, preparatory to joining the insurgents. They were attacked by the police, and after several shots had been fired from an adjoining house, were compelled to take to flight. In the struggle one of the townspeople was killed. No further disturbance took place, and perfect tranquillity now reigns in Warsaw.

#### ITALY.

The Chamber has passed the bill authorising the Government to contract the loan of 28,000,000*l.* by 204 to 32 votes. In the course of the debate the Minister of the Interior pointed out the necessity of first satisfying the home interests of the country before endeavouring to fulfil its desires for national unity. He declared that Turin must continue to be regarded as the capital of Italy until Rome could be obtained. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply to Signor Mordini, stated that the foreign policy of the Government was based upon the alliance with England and France, and repelled the accusation of pliability.

#### PRUSSIA.

On Thursday last in the Chamber of Deputies Herr von Sybel presented the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the proposition of Herren Hoverbeck and Carlowitz, that the Government should be requested to maintain neutrality in the Polish insurrection, and disarm fugitives from both belligerent parties entering upon Prussian territory. Herr von Sybel said that the Government could only

choose between lamentable retreat and inconceivable danger. The Chamber should solemnly disavow the policy of the Government.

Herr von Bismarck said:

The Government has not been able to state its views upon this important question. The proposition of Herren Hoverbeck and Carlowitz is sympathetic with the insurrection, and the rumours current concerning the convention between Russia and Prussia are mythical. The Chamber must not form conjectures as to the purport of the convention from the refusal of the Ministry to communicate its contents. The Government cannot discuss a pending question in its full bearings upon European policy. The proposition of Herren Hoverbeck and Carlowitz has not attained its aim of overturning the Government. The convention stipulates expressly that the consent of the respective Governments is requisite upon each occasion of Russian or Prussian troops passing their own frontiers. The Government has not concluded any stipulations with Russia to which the expressions used by Earl Russell in the House of Lords were applicable. Count Bernstorff was not acquainted with the text of the convention when questioned about it by Earl Russell. The Government has nothing to retract ("Die Regierung hat nichts zurückzunehmen"). This will become evident as soon as the text of the treaty shall have been made known.

During a six hours' discussion the policy of the government was vehemently attacked.

On Friday Baron Vincke cautioned the House not to be led away by any policy based upon feeling rather than upon reason. The re-establishment of Poland would be dangerous to Prussia. The importance of the insurrection must not be undervalued. He knew that General Klapsa was upon his way to join the insurrectionary movement.

The disunion between Austria and Russia has increased by recent events, but this is advantageous to Prussia. The alliance between France and Russia has only been postponed. Upon the whole, the policy of the Government merits thanks, but it is contrary both to the interest and the honour of Prussia that the Russians should be allowed to pursue the Polish insurgents on to Prussian territory.

Baron Vincke warned the Ministry not to permit the present dissensions between the House and the Government to continue, as they were leading to the ruin of the country. For his own part, neither he nor his friends had anything to gain by a ministerial crisis. The Parliamentary majority must sooner or later come to the head of affairs, and the country must gain wisdom at its own expense.

Herr von Bismarck, in reply, said that he had only to repeat his former statement that the convention between Prussia and Russia did not absolutely permit the Russian troops to enter at will upon Prussian territory. He observed, also, that the Government was defied by the Opposition to dissolve the Chamber, but it preferred that the country should first learn better of what materials the House was composed.

Herr von Bonin, formerly Chief President of the Government of Posen, considered the convention injurious to the interest of Prussia.

The debate closed on Saturday.

Herr Simson vehemently attacked the policy of the Government, asking if the re-establishment of Poland would be a misfortune for Prussia, what more ill-advised step could be taken by the Government than to supply the Western Powers with a pretence for getting up a European question?

After some further speaking, the motion of Herren Hoverbeck and Carlowitz was adopted, with a slight modification of the wording, by 246 to 57 votes.

The *North German Gazette* of Berlin says:—"According to communications from the foreign representatives at the Prussian Court, and those of Prussia abroad, whatever there was that might have given rise to a conflict has disappeared."

#### AUSTRIA.

The semi-official *General Correspondenz* of today says:—"Since the Polish insurrection has, by the convention between Russia and Prussia, become a European question, the other powers will diplomatically intervene in favour of Poland."

#### RUSSIA.

From St. Petersburg we learn that the strictest orders have been given that no officer who is in health shall receive leave of absence. Recruits are being raised in all parts of the Empire, and the fifth corps d'armée in Bessarabia has been placed on a full war footing. Five of the western provinces of the Empire, which form an area of 31,415 square English miles, are already in a state of siege, and it is expected that martial law will soon be proclaimed in other parts of Russia.

#### SPAIN.

The O'Donnell Ministry resigned because the decree for the dissolution of the Chambers did not obtain the Royal signature. Marshal Narvaez was called upon to form a new Cabinet, but did not succeed, public opinion being hostile to him. The task was committed to the Marquis Duero, and he also failed. The change is being made in the interests of France.

#### GREECE.

Rumours prevailing that France supports the claims of the Bavarian dynasty to the throne of Greece, the National Assembly has renewed its declaration that this dynasty has been deposed by the will of the nation.

#### INDIA.

Now that the trunk railway system is so rapidly approaching completion, nothing is heard of but feeders and branch railways, and the various Govern-



ments of India offer liberal subventions for every mile opened. In not many more years than elapsed in England India will have its network of railway communication. While superseding the plan of guaranteeing interest on capital by one of subventions, the Government of India are encouraging a system of contract with small capitalists for public works.

The treaty with the King of Burmah recently entered into by Colonel Phayre, acting as the representative of the British Government, is understood to require some important modifications, and to that end Colonel Phayre has returned to Burmah.

The *Gazette* of the 21st January contains some supplementary rules for the sales of waste lands, being a continuation of those published by the lieutenant-governor on the 17th of September last. The Landholders' Association represented that several of the rules were inapplicable and calculated to interfere materially with the success of the measure, and in every instance the Government have so modified them as to meet the difficulties suggested.

Cotton-presses have been erected at Ferozepore, and pressed cotton is now sent from the Punjab to Kurrachee. If prices continue at their present quotations, Kurrachee will, within three years, export 500,000 bales. Dr. Forbes, superintendent of the Dharwar Cotton Gin Factory, has written an important letter to the collector of Dharwar on the cotton cultivation of the Dharwar and adjoining districts. The cultivation of American cotton has increased in the Dharwar districts more than sixfold within the last five years. 150,000 bales of American cotton (quite equal to "middling Orleans"), and 140,000 bales of native cotton, is the amount available for export from the new port of Sudasnewghur.

#### CHINA.

Our advices from Hong Kong to the 15th of January state that Colonel Ward's successor, General Burgevine, had been dismissed from his command. Having had a dispute with the Chinese authorities respecting the non-payment of his troops, he was provoked to strike the Imperial banker. The authorities at Shanghai at once issued a proclamation deposing Burgevine from his command; they also requested the English commandant at Shanghai to appoint a successor. Colonel Jebb accordingly appointed Capt. Holland to the temporary command. Owing to this occurrence it is said that the siege of Nankin has been abandoned, and that the forces already gathered together there are being withdrawn.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Large quantities of cotton are now being sent from Havre to New York by the Bremen and Hamburg steamers. The *Teutonia*, which left Southampton recently for New York, took out 300 bales.

**CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN SOUTH AMERICA.**—BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 14.—In every part of this immense republic cotton has been sown, and the most sanguine hopes have been realised. The national Government has come to our assistance, and passed circulars and seed to the respective provincial Governments.

**TRAMWAY ACROSS MONT CENIS.**—The Turin correspondent of the *Times* mentions a grand project, which has been suggested to the Italian Government, for a railway over Mont Cenis; the rails to be laid on the carriage-road already in existence, and the steep ascent to be overcome by powerful steam-engines of new contrivance. The road would be partly roofed in, in sheer defiance of heavy snows, avalanches, and all wintry inclemencies. The scheme is of English contrivance, and having been laid by the Minister of Public Works, General Menabrea, before a commission charged to report upon its practicability, the Government have resolved to adopt it if France is willing to co-operate.

**CENTRAL AFRICA.**—No intelligence has come this month from Dr. Livingstone or the Zambesi mission; but it was known that the smallpox had been raging with awful violence about Moselikatse's country, and the disease had spread with such rapidity among the Bamangwato as to almost decimate the tribe. The people were so reduced as to be unable to inter their dead, and the bodies were left to be preyed upon by the hyenas. This had so emboldened these animals that they had taken to stealing the living children from out of the villages of the tribe. The wife of Mr. Bachberg, a missionary at Sechelie, had died a few days before the last news left.

**THE RUINS OF BABYLON.**—A letter from Bagdad, in the *Moniteur*, says:—"The excavations carried on among the ruins of Babylon, under the direction of the French consul at Bagdad, have resulted in some interesting discoveries. In the Nimroud Mound, which was visited by Mr. Layard in 1840, were found four bas-reliefs of colossal dimensions, each sculptured on a large slab of stone, and representing allegorical figures. The greater part of these bas-reliefs bear long inscriptions in cuneiform characters, and are remarkable for their state of preservation. A certain number of other sculptures of smaller dimensions, representing scenes of Assyrian life or warlike episodes, have also been discovered. These artistic treasures are on their way to France."

**JAMAICA COTTON.**—Some samples of cotton of excellent quality have been forwarded to us for inspection. One is Sea Island cotton, from Muirton estate, in the parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East, cleaned by a gin worked by water-power. The labourers, we learn, are busily engaged taking in the crop, which is expected to realise the estimate, notwithstanding the late heavy rains. At "Elmwood," in the same parish, progress is equally favourable. We understand that these two properties have been

purchased by the Jamaica Cotton Company for the sum of 2,000l. each. Another sample is from the vine cotton, the seeds of which, it will be remembered, were some time ago received here from Cuba, and kindly distributed to various enterprising persons by Messrs. Verley and Robinson. The peculiarity of this cotton is, that, although an exotic, it grows easily in almost any soil and at any temperature. It is a vine creeping along the ground, taking root, and reproducing as it progresses. The pods are about three times the size of the Sea Island Cotton, and the staple, in our opinion, is much superior. The sample shown us was produced on Windsor Forest Plantation, in St. David, where, we understand, the experiment of cotton cultivation is being worked out successfully.—*Jamaica Morning Journal*, Feb. 2, 1863.

#### THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The Princess Alexandra, accompanied by her parents, brothers, and sisters, left Copenhagen on Thursday afternoon, at half-past four o'clock, en route for England. The scene at her departure is described as forming a most imposing spectacle. The houses along the whole route from the palace to the railway-station were beautifully adorned with garlands and hangings, and decorated with English and Scandinavian flags, and great quantities of flowers were thrown from the houses. Her Royal Highness rode through the city in an open carriage, accompanied by her parents and her eldest brother. At the station a farewell address was presented to the Princess, for which her father returned thanks.

On Friday the royal party arrived at Kiel, having crossed the Baltic in the steamship *Sleswig*. They reached Altona and Hamburg the same evening, both places being brilliantly illuminated. On Saturday afternoon they reached Hanover by rail, and in the evening attended a banquet in the royal castle of Herrenhausen. At Cologne, which city they reached on Sunday night, they were met by the Crown Prince of Prussia and Prince of Hesse on their way to London. On Monday morning the Princess and her august relatives reached Brussels at 4 p.m. Her Royal Highness was received with great ceremony by the Duchess of Brabant, the Count of Flanders, the Burgomaster of Brussels, and the English and Danish Ambassadors. The Royal party and suite were afterwards conducted in ten state carriages through the city to the palace. The weather was magnificent, and an immense crowd assembled along the route, the windows commanding which were also crowded.

The *Times* states that the Princess will embark in the Royal yacht at Flushing, at six p.m. on Friday. During that evening the Royal yacht, accompanied on each side by the vessels of the escort, will steam across Channel, so as to reach the Nore early the same night, when all the vessels will anchor. The landing at Gravesend will take place on Saturday a few minutes before one p.m. The royal train is expected to reach the Bricklayers' Arms station, Old Kent-road, about 2.10 p.m.

Great preparations have been made in the station. On alighting the Princess will be met and welcomed by the High Bailiff of Southwark, the Lord-Lieutenant of Surrey, with the High Sheriff, the borough and county members, and a deputation from the Corporation of London, consisting of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs. On emerging from the Bricklayers' Arms station, the Prince and Princess, with the rest of the Royal party, occupying six open carriages and attended by an escort of the Life-guards, will be conducted to the foot of London Bridge by the High Bailiff of Southwark, accompanied by the two members for the borough (Mr. Locke and Mr. Layard), Lord Lovelace (the Lord-Lieutenant of Surrey), with the High Sheriff and the four Parliamentary representatives of the county (Mr. Alcock, Mr. Locke King, Mr. Briscoe, and Mr. Geo. Cubitt), and by the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, the whole pageant up to that point being composed probably of not more than a dozen carriages. At the south end of London Bridge, where the civic jurisdiction begins, the cavalcade will receive an enormous accession, and in its passage thence to Temple-bar, the western confines of the city, it will perhaps be more interesting as a spectacle than in any other part of the route. On London Bridge the Royal Reception Committee and the rest of the corporation, with the Court of Lieutenancy and the governing bodies of the principal livery companies, numbering upwards of 300 persons in all, will be waiting to conduct the Princess through the city, and the Lord Mayor and sheriffs taking the places assigned them there, the *cortège* will then proceed on its way. The civic dignitaries will wear their robes and badges of office, and the Court of Lieutenancy will appear in uniform. The masters and wardens of the livery companies in open carriages, each drawn by four horses, with postillions wearing the colours of the respective bodies, will lead the way; the banners of each of the companies being borne before their different representatives. The deputation from the lieutenancy will follow in open equipages; then the sheriffs of London and Middlesex; the Lord Mayor in his private State carriage, drawn by six horses; and then the members of the Courts of Aldermen and Common Councilmen in carriages. In something like this order the Prince and Princess, with the rest of the Royal party, will be escorted to Temple-bar, by way of King William-street, the Mansion House, and Cheapside, thence round the south side of St. Paul's Cathedral, and onward by Ludgate-hill and Fleet-street. The details of the pageant, so far as the corporation of London is

concerned, are not yet settled, but the principal features in it have been indicated. At Temple-bar the civic authorities will resign the post of honour to the Duke of Buccleuch, as Lord High Steward of the city of Westminster, who with the Dean and Chapter, the High Bailiff, the members of the Ancient Court of Burgesses and other representative bodies of the citizens, will conduct their Royal Highnesses to the entrance to Hyde-park, by way of Pall-mall, St. James's-street, and Piccadilly, the Corporation of London, headed by the Lord Mayor, with the Court of Lieutenancy bringing up the rear. In the city the Volunteer force will form a conspicuous feature in the ceremony. The old Artillery Company will be drawn up in front of Adelaide-place and Fishmongers' Hall, at the north end of London-bridge, with a battery facing the bridge from King William's statue. In the open space in front of the Mansion-house, the whole of the London Rifle Brigade are to be massed stretching across from the Bank of England to the corner of Lombard-street. Another of the city corps will be grouped between St. Martin's-le-Grand and the Peel monument, at the top of Cheapside; and a third will occupy the vacant ground at the junction of Cannon-street with St. Paul's-church-yard. In all cases the Volunteer corps will be protected by barriers from the pressure of the crowd from behind. It is probable that some of the Surrey Volunteers will be placed at salient points of the route in Southwark, and that the Westminster corps may do similar duty in Trafalgar-square. It is understood that none but the Royal carriages will enter the long quadrangle in which the Volunteers will be drawn up in the Park.

Great preparations are being made in all parts of the City and Westminster for Saturday and Tuesday next. The decorations will commence on the south side of London Bridge. The parapets of the bridge will be ornamented from the south to the north with portraits of the kings of Denmark from the earliest period to his present Majesty Frederick VII., affixed on the Danish national standards, surmounted with ravens and elephants. Between the standards 100 tripods will be placed, from which incense will arise. At the south and north approaches of the bridge will be erected pedestals, on which will be placed statues of fame, surmounted by Danish warriors holding the "Danebrog," the national flag of Denmark. In the several recesses of the bridge the same ornamentation will be carried out. On the northern side of Adelaide-place will be erected a triumphal arch, on the south side of which arch and in the centre, immediately on the carriage-way, will be placed the united arms of England and Denmark. Right and left, and over the footway, will be medallions in relief of the Prince and Princess.

The Corinthian columns of the Mansion House will be draped with crimson cloth; from the capitals will be suspended sage of flowers, from the centres of which will be hung wreaths of orange blossoms. On the shafts of the columns will be fixed medallions of the Prince and Princess in relief, surrounded with wreaths of the oak, surmounted by the Prince of Wales's plume. Under the portico, and in a projecting gallery, will be seats for ladies and gentlemen, in the front of which will sit the Lady Mayoress, surrounded by young ladies, who on the approach of the Princess Alexandra will descend from the portico to meet the Princess, and present to her Royal Highness a bouquet. Provision has been made for illuminating the building with gas; and on the balustrade at the summit of the building will be affixed tripods, from which fire will ascend.

In St. Paul's-churchyard accommodation for some 10,000 persons will be afforded to view the procession. The front of the galleries throughout will be ornamented by a bold cornice with Roman tabs, and every eight feet apart will appear flags and banners of the country and corporation, and the several banners of the livery companies. On the night of the wedding the dome of St. Paul's will be illuminated with the electric light.

The front of the Guildhall will on the evening of the marriage be brilliantly illuminated with gas jets throughout, and a device of the Prince of Wales' feathers, surmounted by a large star.

In the centre of Temple Bar will be a medallion of the Prince and Princess, surrounded with flags. Over the centre window the arms united, surmounted with the statue of Hymen. On each corner of the Bar will be tripods emitting incense. The entire cornice of the pediment will be covered with emblematical devices. Over the footways will be fixed angels, holding sage of orange blossoms, above which will be tripods. Arrangements will be made to illuminate the whole on the night of the marriage.

The Monument will be decorated with flags and banners, and illuminated on the night of the wedding by an electric light.

There will be an elaborate illuminated design at Somerset House; the whole width of the National Gallery will be a blaze of light; the Horse Guards, Admiralty, and Treasury, will also be illuminated; and the electric light will play around the clock-tower of the Palace of Westminster. The Club-houses, royal tradesmen, &c., will illuminate as usual.

The train which will convey the Prince of Wales and his bride-elect will stop at Slough, and the party will drive through triumphal arches, &c., to Eton. The Eton boys will there be mustered in front of their fine old school, and the welcome they will give to the Princess may be imagined. Beyond the college another arch is reared, and the street has rows of festooned masts. Across the Thames, when Windsor is reached, another arch spans the roadway alike tasteful in design and admirable in execution.



From there up the hill round the west end of the Castle is not far, but it is likely to be made very gay with its many decorations. The procession is to enter the castle through Henry the Eighth's Gate.

Great preparations are making in St. George's Chapel for the wedding-day. The front of the Royal pew, overhanging the communion rails, has been altered, in obedience to the command of her Majesty. Its front has been removed, and the floor raised about a foot higher than its usual level, and thus, while her Majesty will be enabled to view the nuptial ceremony at the altar with comfort, she will also be visible to the greater portion of the spectators who are so fortunate as to hold seats in the chapel.

At the wedding all the Queen's female domestics will wear white muslin dresses, trimmed with mauve, and Coventry favours.

The Emperor of the French will not go to Windsor, but will be represented at the Prince of Wales's marriage by Prince Napoleon.

The Prince of Wales will present to the Princess Alexandra a magnificent necklace and brooch, as a wedding gift. The necklace, a splendid triumph of the diamond-setter's art, is composed of eight clusters with very large pendants surrounding diamonds. The centre clusters are composed of three very fine pear-shaped pearl drops, the whole connected by festoons of diamonds. The brooch is composed of magnificent pearls, surrounded by diamonds, with three other beautiful pearls forming drops. The two centre pearls are indeed of matchless beauty.

It is understood that the amount voted by the City of London for the purpose of making a suitable present to the Princess Alexandra will be expended in a diamond necklace and earrings; and the City Reception Committee have decided on receiving proposals from jewellers for the manufacture of the articles decided on. The ladies of Liverpool have decided to present the Princess Alexandra with a diamond cross, value 800*l*. The Danish inhabitants of England have subscribed 1,000 guineas for the presentation of a silver vase to the Princess Alexandra. The famous Norwich gates, which attracted so much attention at the International Exhibition, are to be presented to the Prince of Wales, to be placed at the entrance to Sandringham Park. The gates have been secured, and are to be paid for by a subscription in Norfolk. The bouquet-holder in which the bouquet will be presented to the Princess Alexandra, on her landing in England, by the lady of the Mayor of Gravesend, in form will resemble a cornucopia, and is so arranged that by touching a spring ingeniously contrived it may be rested in an upright position. The ornamentation will consist of the arms of England and Denmark, surmounted by Prince of Wales' feathers issuing from a gold crown set with sapphires. On the reverse will be represented the motto of the corporation of Gravesend. The gold work of the cornucopia will be enriched with pink coral and pearls, being the national colours of Denmark.

A letter from Hamburg says the Princess looked remarkably well, and the reports of her indisposition which have appeared in some newspapers are without any foundation.

It is stated that the Prince of Wales and his bride will, after the marriage, proceed to Osborne by way of Southampton, instead of the quieter route usually preferred by the Queen, viz., by way of the Royal Clarence Victualling Yard.

Professor Aytoun, author of the "Lays of the Cavaliers," has prepared a Nuptial Ode in honour of the Prince of Wales, which is published by Messrs. Blackwood. We have at present room only for the following sample of this elaborate poem:—

Oh, Royal Lady! honour'd and most dear,  
Whose bitter woe no human tongue can tell,—  
For whom, while bending o'er that piteous bier,  
From eyes unused to weep, the tear-drops fell!  
For whom a nation's prayer went up to heaven—  
For whom it yet arises night and day—  
Deem not our sorrow cold nor insincere  
For the high welcome given  
On this auspicious morning to thy son,  
Our hope, our darling Prince, our joy, our pride,  
And to the blooming bride,  
The fair young stranger he has woo'd and won.

Great preparations are being made all over the country to celebrate the royal wedding on the 10th, and the day will be observed as a general holiday. At Beacon Hill, Malvern, there will be a great procession and bonfire. At Birmingham, the cross, cupola, dome, tower, and western facade of the Church of St. Philip, which stands on the highest ground in the borough, will be illuminated. If carried out fully there will be 10,000 lights. Several thousands of the parochial school children will be entertained. There is also to be a grand display of fireworks and a masonic ball. At Bolton there will be a procession of Sunday-schoolers, at which it is expected fully 16,000 children will attend, the presentation of medals to the children, a public dinner, a couple of free concerts, and a display of fireworks. At Cheltenham there will be a public procession, and a treat to the poor and school-children to the number of 7,000. The illuminations will be on a grand scale. At Derby there is to be a procession and a display of fireworks on a grand scale. There is to be a grand volunteer review at Edinburgh. The castle batteries and the gardens in the valley between the old and new town will be lit with pabelle, the backs of the tall houses of the old town facing Princes-street will show a candle illumination, and the line of Princes-street will exhibit a splendid variety of devices. The crown steeple of St. Giles will present a coloured illumination, and the Gothic pyramid of the Scott monument will be set off in white lights. The Calton-hill, from which the fireworks will be discharged, will be effectively lit up, and Arthur's Seat, Salisbury Crags, and some of the more distant

hills, will glow with bonfires and coloured lights. The Colchester programme will embrace a public breakfast or dinner, a dinner to the poor at their own houses, a field-day of the troops and volunteers, and illuminations, a torchlight procession, and a ball in the evening; that of Gloucester a review of the volunteers, a dinner to about 500 old men in the Corn-Exchange, and tea to the old women. The school children are to be paraded (over 4,000 in number) at the public park and treated to tea in their respective school-rooms. At Ipswich a dinner is to be given to about 2,000 aged poor people, and 5,500 school children are to be treated with tea, and fireworks in the evening. At Norwich, the number of school-children to be entertained approaches 15,000. The sum of 600*l*. was on Tuesday voted for the purpose. The committee of the corporation of Nottingham have decided to give a treat to all the Sunday-school scholars of that town on the day of the marriage of the Prince of Wales. The returns of the children have been made at 15,000, and it has been agreed on to allow them 4*d*. each, making an aggregate cost of 250*l*. Illuminations will be general in all the large towns, and to a great extent fireworks, and ample provision seems to have been generally made for giving treats to the poor and Sunday-school children.

The Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, vicar of Frome, declines to participate in the rejoicings on account of the Prince of Wales's marriage until after Lent.

Several inaccurate lists of the ladies selected as bridesmaids to the Princess Alexandra have obtained currency. The following will, however, be found to be an accurate enumeration of the ladies on whom the honour has been conferred:—1, Lady Victoria Scott, daughter of the Duke of Buccleuch; 2, Lady Victoria Howard, daughter of the Earl of Suffolk; 3, Lady Agneta Yorke, daughter of the Earl of Hardwicke; 4, Lady Feodore Wellesey, daughter of Earl Cowley; 5, Lady Diana Beauclerk, daughter of the Duke of St. Albans; 6, Lady Georgiana Hamilton, daughter of the Marquis of Abercorn; 7, Lady Emma Bruce, daughter of the Earl of Elgin; 8, Lady Eleanor Harr, daughter of the Earl of Listowel.

### Miscellaneous News.

**THE ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.**—On Tuesday a lecture on "Crime and Punishment" was delivered in the new Church-street Chapel, Paddington, to a respectable and attentive audience, by Mr. William Tallack, secretary to the Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment. The Rev. James Burns, D.D., presided. The meeting unanimously supported the lecturer and chairman in their views as to the expediency of abolishing the capital penalty in this country.

**THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.**—The extent of the co-operative movement in Lancashire is shown from some statistics given by the chairman at a co-operative meeting held in Liverpool last week. From his statement it appears there are now a hundred and fifty co-operative societies in Lancashire, with a capital of 334,000*l*., and doing a yearly business in ready money receipts of 5,012,117*l*. In Liverpool alone the yearly receipts over the counters of co-operative societies amount to 50,000*l*.

**WANDSWORTH HOUSE OF CORRECTION.**—At a numerously attended meeting of the visiting justices, held on Monday, at the House of Correction, at Wandsworth, Surrey, it was unanimously agreed to present a petition to the House of Commons against the passing of the Prison Ministers Bill. The following statement of the religious profession of the prisoners was handed in:—

	Males.	Females.
Church of England	528	129
Roman Catholics	74	44
Baptists	9	5
Presbyterians	4	—
Jews	3	—
Mormonites	1	—

**REDUCTION OF THE TEA-DUTIES.**—A highly influential meeting of merchants and others in the tea trade was held on Friday, at Mincing-lane, Mr. Gregson, M.P., in the chair. The meeting was also attended by Mr. Baring, M.P., Mr. Crawford, M.P., and other gentlemen of distinction. The object of the meeting was to urge upon the Government the reduction of the present duty of 1*s*. 6*d*. per lb. on tea to 1*s*. Resolutions with that view were unanimously agreed to, and a memorial to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, founded on them, was adopted.

**THE ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN.**—The anniversary festival of this institution—one of the noble charities founded by the late Dr. Reed—was held on Wednesday evening at the London Tavern, Sir Francis H. Goldsmid, M.P., presiding. About 120 persons were present, exclusive of a large number of ladies. Among the company were observed—Sir Frank Crossley, M.P., Alderman Phillips, Rev. T. W. Aveling, Mr. C. Reed, Rev. A. Ral-igh, Rev. I. Mummery, Mr. H. Harvey, Dr. Rose, Mr. G. Tyler, &c. After the toast of "The Queen," was given "His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandra, and the rest of the Royal Family," which was most heartily responded to. The Chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, namely, "Success to the Asylum for Fatherless Children," adverted in eloquent terms to the origin, progress, and success of the institution. The asylum was established in 1844 for the purpose of relieving fatherless children, without respect to place, sex, or religious distinction, the only qualification being that the child must be destitute. In the short space of 18 years 468 children have been received, and there are now 180 on the foundation. There is a large building debt remaining to be liquidated; and, while the expenses amount to 4,500*l*. per annum, the annual subscriptions do not exceed half that amount. About 100 of the children, boys and girls, were present at the anniversary, and sang one or two hymns suitable to the occasion. After the principal toast had been warmly responded to, the Rev. T. W. Aveling proposed "The Memory of the Founder, the Rev. Dr. Reed"; and in doing so remarked that that excellent man was the originator of no less than five charitable institutions, one of which, the Clapton Orphan Asylum, will this year celebrate its jubilee. In the course of the evening subscriptions to the amount of about 4,000*l*. were announced. The musical arrangements were under the direction of Mr. R. Glenn Weale, assisted by Madame Louisa Vining, Madame Harriett Lee, Master Cole, and Mr. Lawler.

**THE EMANCIPATION MOVEMENT.**—During the past week there have been crowded public meetings at Halifax, York, Bolton, and Huddersfield, at which resolutions were enthusiastically carried in favour of the emancipation policy of the North, and in opposition to the cause of the South in the American war. At Maidstone, Mr. Henry Vincent has delivered a lecture on the subject to a numerous audience, and was enthusiastically received. On Friday, a deputation from Birmingham had an interview with the American Minister in London, and presented an address signed by 13,500 of the inhabitants in favour of the emancipation policy of the United States Government. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Bright, M.P., and consisted of Mr. Charles Sturge (Mayor), Mr. Henry Manton (the ex-Mayor), Mr. George Edmonds (clerk of the peace), Mr. James Taylor, jun., Mr. William Morgan, and Mr. J. A. Partridge. Mr. Adams, in replying, ridiculed the idea that the United States Government had aided in any way the movement which had been originated in this country. So far as he had seen, it was spontaneous, and was, therefore, the more valuable. He briefly alluded to the difficulties with which the Northerners had to contend, as arising necessarily from the complications caused by slavery, but he hoped that those difficulties would be overcome.

**THE MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL AND THE RELIEF SHIPS.**—On Thursday evening the Mayor of Liverpool entertained the captains of the relief ships Hope, George Griswold, and Achilles to a grand banquet in the Town-hall. Amongst the gentlemen present were—Sir William Brown, Bart., High Sheriff of Lancashire; the Mayor of Manchester, and Captain Inglefield, R.N., C.B. The speeches were chiefly expressive of the gratitude felt by Lancashire for the noble donations of the people of the Northern States, and hopes were expressed for a speedy termination of the war, and the further enlargement of the bonds of amity and good will between the New and Old Worlds. There had previously been great meetings at Manchester and Salford for the purpose of giving a welcome to the Rev. O. W. Denison, as the representative of the George Griswold. At the Free Trade Hall meeting the following resolution was adopted by acclamation:—

That this public meeting of inhabitants of Manchester and Salford, assembled in the Free-trade Hall, to welcome the relief ship George Griswold, desires to express its heartfelt gratitude to the noble donors in America who, in the midst of a dire domestic struggle for freedom and nationality, have so generously contributed to the succour of the operatives of Lancashire; and the meeting declares its conviction that no amount of privation will induce the people of the cotton districts to sanction any recognition of a Confederacy—(loud cheers)—based upon the doctrine that it is right for man to hold property in man.

**HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, BROMPTON.**—A quarterly court of the governors of this charity was held on Thursday last, at the hospital. R. C. L. Bevan, Esq., occupied the chair. The quarterly report of the committee of management stated that since the last meeting the accumulation of applicants had led the committee to resort to the same plan for the temporary increase of the hospital accommodation during the winter months, which they had felt called upon to adopt about twelve months ago, viz., that of putting an extra bed in each of the larger wards, besides using the physician's room as a ward. The number of beds was thereby again increased to two hundred and ten. In thus alleviating a larger amount of human suffering, additional expenses were necessarily incurred; but the committee trusted that in stating this simple fact, and in appealing to the public for a larger measure of support, they would receive the help which in this country is rarely withheld when required for a good purpose. The committee reminded the friends of the charity that the hospital was still without any endowment; and likewise that the payment of the mortgage debt (referred to in the last report) had absorbed not only the whole of the small reserve fund, but also nearly all the cash balance at the bankers. The out-patients' department equally maintained its character for expensive usefulness. The number of in-patients admitted since Nov. 27 had been 227; died, 26; discharged, many greatly benefited, 186; new out-patient cases, 1,493. The report was then adopted by the governors, and the proceedings terminated by a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman.

Jonas Hanway, the philanthropist, was once engaging a servant, when the man expressed some surprise that he should be required to attend family prayers. Mr. Hanway asked the man if he had any objection to say his prayers. "No, sir," replied the man, "I've no objection; but I hope you'll consider it in my wages."



## Literature.

## MR. GODWIN'S REPLY TO HIS CRITICS.\*

Whatever opinion may be entertained of certain specialities of Professor Godwin's teaching, it has one prominent feature, which it is impossible not to regard with satisfaction and respect: we mean the profound reverence for the authority of the Scriptures by which both the present "Reply" and the Lectures are alike distinguished. We have already indicated our opinion, that a wider range of thought, and an ear more open to what others have said, might have enabled Professor Godwin to write a better and a more edifying book than his much-cavassed volume of Lectures; but we honour the man whose effort to comprehend the spirit of the New Testament itself has evidently been so sincere. This present pamphlet, while it will not satisfy all, yet convinces us more deeply than ever of the substantial faithfulness of the writer to "Gospel standards."

The writer's remarks in his preface, in urging that he has been misunderstood, and that such misunderstanding does not necessarily imply a tendency to mislead in his statements, are true and important. "It may be thought by some that a writer must be very faulty whose views are misunderstood by honest critics. This will not be supposed by those who are acquainted with controversy. They who stand in different positions have different views of the same subject. Such is the imperfection of our nature, even in the wisest and best; and such the imperfection of language the clearest and the most complete; that there has seldom been a controversy in which the opponents have rightly understood one another's views" (p. 7). Yet while granting this, we are unable to exonerate Mr. Godwin from all the blame of such misconception. Even in the present pamphlet—intended as it is to remove former misconceptions—there are many things calculated to create fresh ones, and which would have been infinitely better for more explicit statement. For example, in reply to Mr. Hinton's objection to his utilitarian theory of "moral evil," that "to choose a superior good may be wise, and to choose an inferior good may be foolish; but to a rational being of sound mind, no more," Mr. Godwin replies, that "Butler and most moralists have thought differently, and have supposed that prudence might be a virtue." Good: but why not say plainly that in the opinion of the writer prudence is not only a virtue, but *all* virtue. That really seems to be Mr. Godwin's theory, according to which the difference between obeying God and disobeying Him, is precisely the same as between buying well or badly in the stocks or cotton market! None could hold more tenaciously than Mr. Godwin that goodness is one, in God and in man. Is then, the redeeming love of Christ simply a grand manifestation of prudence? Mr. Godwin would recoil from such a representation as this: yet his language implies it, or it means nothing at all.

Again, with reference to the sacrifice of Christ, his language seems to us ambiguous. He has maintained "that the death of Christ is a propitiatory sacrifice, because it not only removes guilt, but takes away sin" (p. 28):—as if his opinion did not differ in any respect from the generally received view, that the death of Christ was an offering of propitiation, not indeed of an incensed deity, but of the majesty of a broken law. Yet if we understand what he elsewhere says, he does not really sympathise with this view. Thus a little further on he says, "Surely whatever shows how, through the manifestation of Christ, men are brought to repentance and faith and righteousness, to Christian goodness and usefulness and happiness,—shows how he was manifested to take away our sins, to redeem us from iniquity, to purify us for his service—it shows how his death was for the life of the world." This Mr. Godwin knows quite well, is not all that people generally mean when they speak of the "sacrifice" of Christ; and it would have been better if he had laid quite bare and evident wherein his divergence, if any, from the popular theology lies. If we may venture to put his view in language of our own, it is this:—"The love of Christ as displayed in his incarnation, life, and death, was adapted to work out man's regeneration by its application to his heart. This, its healing and sanctifying power, was a reason with God, for the sake of it to forgive past sin;—not the aspect of the sufferings of Christ as penalty transferred."

In some points Mr. Godwin has clearly the advantage of the author of the "Strictures" on his work, especially in dealing precisely with the language of the New Testament. Thus, in one place, Mr. Hinton adduces in support of his

argument the following version of a well-known passage of Scripture:—"For him who knew no sin [God] treated as a sinner in our stead, that we might be treated as righteous before God for his sake" (1) (2 Cor. v. 21). Here the Professor has the whip-hand of him. Such a weakening of the language of Scripture, it is obvious, ought vigorously to be protested against: it is certainly a greater liberty taken with the text than any that can be laid charge to the author of the Lectures. Again, Mr. Hinton makes the Apostle James say, not "Abraham was justified by works," but "he was justified by an operative faith" (Hinton, p. 44). Mr. Godwin has some reason for saying that this novel version is "remarkable both for courage and ingenuity." We can excuse his adding—with a not unfair retort of his antagonist's thrust—"There should of course be no rationalism, nor any use of words in a non-natural sense. Yet how without these Mr. Hinton can gain his object, it is not easy to imagine" (p. 58).

So, too, when Mr. Hinton—pushing his logic as theologians too often do—declares that "the well-being of creatures can never constitute an adequate motive for Divine action; being a motive far too small,"—Mr. Godwin can rejoin with warmth, "What has love to do with the comparative magnitude and worth of him who loves, and the object of his love? What would be thought of a father's or a mother's love, who, because the child was little in comparison with the parents, could find no adequate motive for action in the well-being of the child?" (p. 65).

In conclusion we will allow Professor Godwin to speak for himself in the following summary passage—in which he has spoken with more than ordinary explicitness:—

"If the view of Christian truth presented in the Lectures be peculiar, it is because I have omitted the human inferences, which are often made the support of Christian doctrine; and have given the first place to truths, which have prominence in the Scriptures and in Christian experience, but not always in systems of Divinity. I have simply taught, that the Salvation of Christ is ever to be regarded as a salvation, not only from punishment, but also from sin; that the Death of Christ was for our deliverance from sin, and not merely from punishment; that the Faith which is for salvation is a purpose to follow Christ, as well as a hope of being saved from punishment; that the Sacrifice of Christ was acceptable, because of the perfection which it presented, and because of the effects which it would produce; that it is a Propitiation for the sins of men, because it has power to purify the heart as well as merit to secure pardon; that the Sufferings of Christ are more precious to us, because they reveal the righteous love of God as it was not known before than because they agree with what was before revealed to men of the wrath of God; that Peace is thereby given to the conscience, not only by showing the consistency of justice with mercy, but also by producing a grateful submission to the Divine Will; that Christ is the beginning and end of the hope of His followers; that the Holy Spirit is the author in us of every spiritual good; and that the salvation of all must be humbly and thankfully attributed to the eternal purpose and infinite love of God our Father. I have done this feebly and imperfectly, but sincerely; and I hope not altogether in vain. I am sorry to receive Mr. Hinton's censure, and appeal from his sentence to the judgment of those who will look more to things than to words; and who prove all things by the Holy Scriptures, and not by human systems." (Pp. 69, 70.)

## THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES.\*

Mr. Huxley has consented to the publication of six lectures delivered to working men, at the Museum of Practical Geology. These lectures supply the lecturer's data for an estimate of the value of Mr. Darwin's celebrated work on the origin of species. He vindicates the right of Mr. Darwin, as a scientific inquirer, to investigate the Origin of Species, while freely confessing that science can bring no light to bear on the question of the origin of organic life itself. Mr. Huxley, following Mr. Darwin, shows how wonderfully the descendants from a common stock may be modified by selective breeding, but points out as the one weak point in Mr. Darwin's theory (the theory, namely, that species, as well as varieties, may be originated by an analogous process of natural selection), the fact that experiment has never been able to carry the breed between two different species beyond a single generation,—in other words that all mules and hybrids are sterile. Of course, this is the turning-point of the whole theory, and however valuable Mr. Darwin's researches and speculations are, he cannot bridge the chasm that separates species till this link is added to his chain of experiment and reasoning. This weak point seems to us to enfeeble most importantly the whole theory. It is true that Mr. Huxley thinks that the proper mode of experimenting by which this sterility could be overcome, may yet be discovered, because in all cases of sterility, the phenomena are most capricious, depending upon apparently very unlikely and irrelevant conditions. This may be so—

but still, while the first fact of this kind has yet to be produced, Mr. Darwin's theory remains an unconfirmed speculation. It is, indeed, unreasonable to be doggedly averse to his theory. It is difficult to think of the hundreds of thousands of species, all related to six or seven types,—forming a graduated series in which the transition from step to step is often too fine to be traced with certainty,—as produced by independent acts of creation. Whatever is related to a common type seems naturally as if it should be the product of one force, and spring from one scheme of causation. There need not be the faintest shadow of Atheism in this. Indeed, we think sufficient justice has not generally been done to the earnest disclaimer of Atheism which the author of the "Vestiges" has given in one of the notes to his celebrated volume; in which he shows that however far-reaching and all embracing the operation of a natural law may be, yet each separate application of it is inconceivable except as a separate exertion of Divine power. Mr. Darwin has reopened this question with an amount of learning and a keenness of speculation which have never been brought to bear upon it before; and we are quite willing to pause, and see whether the weak point in his theory can be fortified by new experiment and more extended observation. Meanwhile his notion is only, at the most, probable, but not proven. Mr. Huxley's estimate of Mr. Darwin's work is very high. He gives it as his mature conviction, "that Mr. Darwin's work is the greatest contribution which has been made to biological science since the publication of the 'Règne Animal' of Cuvier, and since that of the 'History of Development of Von Baer.'" After this somewhat illogical reference to two different standards, he continues: "I believe that if you strip it of its theoretical part, it still remains one of the greatest encyclopedias of biological doctrine that any one man has ever brought forth; and I believe that, if you take it as the embodiment of an hypothesis, it is destined to be the guide of biological and psychological speculation for the next three or four generations."—Of Mr. Huxley's lectures we will only add, that although perspicuous and interesting, they are extremely elementary, as they were intended to be, in consideration of the audience for whom they were prepared. They conduct the reader to the threshold of Mr. Darwin's book and leave him there, prepared to understand it, whether he enjoy it and assent to it, or no.

## PERIODICALS FOR MARCH.

In resuming our notices of Periodicals—necessarily omitted during the last few months—we shall find it requisite occasionally to glance back at the contents of the two preceding numbers, that we may speak fairly of features that are special to the present year.

*Blackwood*, which saw the completion of *Salem Chapel* in its January number, has had nothing very important or interesting this year; except "A Month's Visit to the Confederate Head-Quarters" and a disgustingly vulture-like article on the late Lady Morgan,—who, indeed, was open enough to satire, and perhaps to a little contempt, for her vanity and exaggeration, but whose memory this sheer brutality of criticism will be unable in any way to degrade or injure. The March number, however, has much more to attract us. A good commencement is made of a new story entitled "Mrs. Clifford's marriage,"—written with much directness and spirit,—and introducing us to the country families of Summerhayes, where Mrs. Clifford, a wealthy widow, with five children, resides at the time she enters on a new married life with Mr. Tom Summerhayes, of the Manor; so that we learn "the ladies' opinion" of the marriage—a delicious dish of that feminine malice with which unoccupied and unmarried women, past middle age, in a country place, are apt to indulge themselves,—and "what the gentlemen said," over their wine, pitying, of course, the man who married five children as well as a wife, and "what the children had to say," dear hearts!—tearfully and trustfully resolving to "stand by mamma, and never mind what people say,"—and what "her own thoughts" were, as the past, with its sincere love and elevated grief, sent troubling dreams and perplexing problems to her heart, as she yielded to a new affection and stepped forth tremblingly into a second life. There is so much truth and easy power in this commencement, that we wait the progress of the story with interest. "An English Village—in French," is an amusing account and criticism of *La Vie de Village en Angleterre*; a work which seems to have sketched our country life more truly and with more admiration than is common with paintings in French colours. "The Peripatetic Politician in Florence," does homage to the "mysterious power" which rules the nineteenth century—"the unknown master to whom all submit,"—"by whose support emperors have grown powerful, and kings that knew not how to please it have become the laughing-stock of Europe"—*Public Opinion*. This is a sort of homage rather out of the *Blackwood* line of things—but it is dated from Florence, 2nd Feb. The testimony of the Peripatetic is, that, though taxation has

\* A Reply to the Strictures of the Rev. J. H. Hinton, M.A., on some passages in Lectures on Christian Faith. By J. H. GODWIN. London: Jackson and Walford.

\* Lectures on Our Knowledge of the Causes of the Phenomena of Organic Nature. By Professor HUXLEY, F.R.S. Hardwicke. 1863.



greatly increased, and the conscription is a heavier grievance than ever, "there is no material pressure at work to cause discontent,"—there is "no single sign of that touching affection for the late Grand Duke which has been so vividly and so often described in England,"—"although there is a good deal of discontent with the present Government, there is no regret for the last,"—and the *Codini* (or "party of the tail") nobles, who live a life that is but "a prolonged lounge," are declared to be not of the stuff out of which any counter-revolutions are made. The review of "Mr. Kinglake's Invasion of the Crimea" does justice to his eminent qualifications for his task, and pronounces his book "more easy to read and more difficult to lay down than the most popular of the popular novels." The writer's "one point of difference" with the author,—giving rise, of course, to exceptions on some minor matters both of representation and motive,—is that "animosity towards the French Emperor, which amounts to a passion," and which has made one of Mr. Kinglake's chapters "a satire so studied, so polished, so remorseless, and withal so diabolically entertaining, that we know not where in modern literature to seek such another philippic." The concluding article, "The Opening of the Session," rejoices in the "circumstances unfavourable to the Ministry," which may be found in adverse divisions and elections. Even the Cambridge election is magnified into "a blow to the Ministry," because Mr. Steuart, "returned as a Conservative, subsequently became a Palmerstonian." Devonport is "a triumph too remarkable to be explained," and Ministerialists are represented as faint and feeble before "the magnitude of that disaster." The conclusion is, that, "obviously, the 'Conservative reaction' has entered on a new phase—the country is resolved to have not only a 'Conservative policy, but a Conservative Ministry.' In what a statesmanlike and patriotic spirit the *Blackwood* politician anticipates the return of the Conservatives, may appear from these words:—"Each side should have its innings; and the Whigs have confessedly played out their game:—Office has its sweets, and John Bull thinks that it is more than time that the Tories should get their turn of the good things."

The *Cornhill* continues "Romola" and "The Small House at Allington." The former has, in our judgment, but little true vitality, and by very few, we fancy, can it be enjoyable in the highest degree; and the latter, notwithstanding great cleverness, is rather thin in incident, and somewhat confused at present, especially as a tale to be read in monthly instalments. There is an important paper, occasioned by recent poisoning cases, on "The Medical Evidence of Crime." It especially demands that to medical men only be committed the final decision of purely medical questions upon criminal trials; instead of, as at present, the medical opinion being submitted ultimately to the verdict of a jury of laymen. Of course it is admitted that, though the medical facts of a case should be accepted finally on the decision of a medical commission, the jury must have the final decision on the guilt or innocence of the prisoner as to those facts; but it seems to us that the writer is more concerned to put a stop to the professional scandals, and the discredit of medical science, occasioned by public conflicts of medical evidence, than to promote the inevitableness of justice; and, remembering the appearances of the profession in several notable instances, we should be sorry to see the check of lay judgment dispensed with. "The Forty Royal Families, and their Intermarriages," is an interesting paper, *apropos* of the grand wedding about to take place at Windsor. From much that would amuse our readers, we make one extract only:—

"We suppose there is no particular virtue in the number 39, but there seems to be just this number of royal families in Europe permitted to intermarry one with another. The *Spectator* puts the number down at forty; but this requires us to include one or other of two potentates, who would trouble us a good deal in matrimonial matters—the Sultan and the Pope. The Sultan, besides being a Mohammedan, has so many wives that European notions on this matter are thrown into utter bewilderment; while the Pope, being, by virtue of his priestly obligations, a bachelor, and his triple crown not being hereditary, cannot form what would be deemed royal alliances with other countries. It is no little remarkable that of the remaining thirty-nine, as many as thirty-four are German either by birth or by origin. It is from Germany that bachelor princes and maiden princesses obtain their conjugal partners. The pettiness of the sovereign state is no bar to these unions, as we have already said; provided the blood be royal, it is of no importance how little there is of it. Unless this principle be duly estimated, it will appear amazing to what an extent the royalties of Germany have been snapped up in marriage. If we take Bavaria as an example, we shall find that the late Maximilian I., who twice had twin daughters, married all four of these young ladies either to reigning sovereigns or to heirs-apparent. At this present time, the House of Bavaria numbers among its members two empresses, three kings, and six queens; including among the latter, however, two who have recently been dethroned by the popular will, viz., the Queen of Naples and the Queen of Greece."

It appears from a careful tracing of pedigree, that the influence of royal intermarriages in furnishing a plentiful crop of claimants to almost any and every throne in Europe, extends so far as to permit the old Legitimist party in France a claim to the crown of our England, which is somewhat clearer and better than that of English kings to the supremacy of France, which was asserted for centuries, down to 1802. It seems, that it is only "a Protestant law of usurpation and revolution,"

that bars the claim of no other than the Count de Chambord to the throne of England!—"Aids to Beauty, 'Real and Artificial,' should engage the attention of fashionable ladies, especially the unwillingly withering;—but only as a caution against painters, enamellers, and other 'artists,' who prey on the weaknesses of the would-be fair. We pass other articles without naming them—except to remark that the 'Notes on Science' discuss the question of the ventilation of sleeping-rooms, with a conclusion that much modifies the modern sanitary notion of the benefit of fresh air, or even open windows: "an atmosphere that is at once highly 'oxygenated and cold, prevents sleep,"—"better to have impure air than cold." Is it so? Thus do the scientific dogmas about conditions of health, turn, and turn, and turn again.—But there is one article, particularly able and well-informed, on "The Relative Cost of 'the French and British Armies,' which is very appropriate just now, and is convertible to the uses of administrative reformers. We seek to draw attention to its every page by the following suggestive quotation. The upshot is, that 'England pays more by half a million for the maintenance of her comparatively small military force, than France does for the support of her most efficient and splendidly appointed army, four times the strength of the British one.' But here are a few particulars:—

"The credit taken in France for an active army of 400,000 men, and a reserve amounting at this moment to 150,000 well-disciplined soldiers of all arms, with 105,000 horses (including 19,000 lent out to farmers), was 14,599,000*l.*; while the credit taken in the English budget for the maintenance of 145,450 men and 14,116 horses, amounted to 15,139,379*l.* (non-effective in both services included); that is to say, we pay over half a million more money for one-fourth the number of men and about one seventh the number of horses. . . . This enormous disproportion between the expenses of the two armies cannot be accounted for by the difference of cost between an enforced and a voluntary enrolment; nor yet by the difference in the amount of pay, which is greater in our service. We must, therefore, seek an explanation of the causes which produce it in the details of the respective estimates; and on comparing the items which go to form the gross sum, we can be at no loss to discover where unprofitable outlay entails increased taxation. The cost of administration in the French army (say of 600,000 men and 104,000 horses) is 95,506*l.*; while in the English army of 145,450 men and 14,116 horses it amounts to 201,833*l.*, the outlay under this head being more than double in our army what it is in the French, without any reference whatever to the vast disparity in their respective numbers. Justice in the French army costs 48,241*l.*, while in the English army, so inferior in strength, its expense amounts to 58,708*l.* The mysteries of the law are profound—we shall not attempt to fathom them; but surely some one of the many barristers who have seats in the House of Commons should be able to throw light upon the subject, and ascertain, for public satisfaction, by what means the cost of law for the small English army is worked up to a greater sum than is expended in the so much more numerous army of France. The military colleges are supported, and an admirable compulsory system of education, embracing reading, writing, geography, and languages, with enough of scientific knowledge to fit the man who profits by it for command, and including instruction in fencing, dancing, and gymnastics, is administered in the French regiments at an expense (all materials included) of 99,205*l.*, while in the English service the colleges, and a very defective primary one, cost the country, for a vastly smaller number of scholars, the astounding sum of 296,288*l.*"

*Macmillan* continues Sig. Ruffini's tale "Vincenzo"—which has failed to take hold on us; and concludes Mr. Kingsley's "Water-Babies," which has already extended too far for such an extravaganza, and, notwithstanding that each part was as clever and enjoyable in itself as any other, had become rather wearisome. Its nonsense and sense embody several exquisite little prose poems, and not a few good hits of satire—amongst which, however, we do not reckon the Powwow man and the little boy who was not so frightened as he could wish to be,—although we admit a truth in it by which some people ought to be stung. Professor Max Müller contributes a very valuable paper on "The Science of Language"; and Dr. Phipson another, which pleasantly summarises all that has been done for "The Chemistry of the Sea." Canon Robinson says, nothing about "Sermons and Preaching" that was particularly worth saying; but he thinks that in the Church of England, it "deserves to be considered" whether Addison's suggestion be not a good one, that "readings from standard divines" should be delivered from the pulpit, and allowed to alternate with original discourses. We heard Church of England sermons in various parts of the kingdom, weekly, for four months last year; and we decidedly agree to the proposal. We are greatly interested in the article on "The Russian Political Press"; which gives an account of journals and periodicals, including what is called the Foreign Russian Press. The following is one of the not least significant facts:—

"There is in St. Petersburg itself a secret press which all the efforts of the police have as yet been unable to discover. It is devoted to the propagation of revolutionary ideas, and especially takes advantage of any time of popular commotions, to print and distribute enormous quantities of pamphlets and proclamations. These brochures are of a highly inflammatory character, are most extensively circulated, and eagerly perused. The principal organ is termed the *Velikorus*, which only appears at irregular intervals, when an extra demonstration is deemed desirable. It advocates the most decided socialistic doctrines, and incessantly calls upon the Government for reforms. It is a very small thin sheet, and is circulated gratis in large quantities by means of the post. One of these flying-sheets which has been produced in the *Kolokol* is addressed 'to the

enlightened classes.' It asserts that the early promise of the new reign has all faded away, and that the same tyranny which characterised the reign of Nicholas is again in full vigour in that of his son. It asserts that the Government are making a systematic attempt to crush and destroy the enlightened classes, but at the same time declares that the Government are by their own acts, preparing their own downfall, 'the presentiment of which has rendered it mad.' It calls upon 'the enlightened classes' to decide between the country and the Government, and tells them if they do not abandon the Government, it will drag them with it in its fall."

*Fraser's Magazine* has this year continued the tale, "A First Friendship" (completed in the present number), and the Crabbe-like verses, "Lawrence Bloomfield in Ireland." It has also an article on "Lady Morgan," so similar in tone, and as to the points elaborately made against her, to the *Blackwood* article, that one might almost suspect the same hand. A very appreciative criticism of "Robert Browning," by Shirley, was the best distinction of the February number, and is the most truthful and satisfying thing that has as yet been written on that great poet. "My Wanderings in West Africa," by an F.R.G.S., has reached "Part II." in the March number, and has a great deal of novel interest and information. "Law and Lawyers in England and Scotland," in contrasting the constitution of the legal profession, and the social rank of its members, in both countries, makes no point that we think more telling than that contained in the following passage on the honour of barristers above attorneys:—

"There is, indeed, no stranger anomaly, in our ideas, touching the honour due to all these professions, than is contained in the distinction which we draw between the two branches of the legal profession. The bar stands equal with the army in the number of the great prizes of life which it secures. These two vocations are represented by more members in the House of Commons, and win more seats in the House of Lords, than all the rest put together. But in immediate juxtaposition with the bar, exercised in the same studies, combining in the same pursuits, and possessed of a power in the country unquestionably beyond that of the bar, is a body which is on every side disowned, fled from, and cited as the ultimate type of vulgar ignominy. Dr. Johnson's famous remark, 'Sir, I am unwilling to take away any man's character, but I believe the gentleman in question is an attorney,' has not yet lost any of its agreeable piquancy to the proper palate. Only a year ago a young gentleman was rebuked in the House of Commons for intemperate language in having likened the Chancellor of the Exchequer to an attorney. In that House there are not more than two or three attorneys, although, beyond all doubt, the attorneys could, if they chose, unseat at next election half its members. Imagine the commotion in the Upper House if an attorney were to receive a peerage. And yet there is many an attorney who, by employing largely a certain counsel, has virtually conferred on him the peerage which belongs to the Great Seal or the Chief Justiceship. The very name of attorney is considered a synonym with a rogue, and yet to attorneys we confide our property and our honour, our secrets and our title-deeds, without a moment's qualm of doubt. Look round those dingy houses in Lincoln's-inn-fields or Bedford-row; there are deposited the broad acres of half England; there are the conveyances, mortgages, settlements, whose loss or mutilation would make the peerage bankrupt. The inhabitants of these fusty chambers hold the keys of the family peace of the highest in the land; to them come the spendthrifts for help, the sinners for confession, the brokenhearted for counsel; and these trusted friends and guides are attorneys. And yet the stigma of the profession is so great that these men cannot redeem it, but themselves in common speech and general thought lie under its pervading obloquy."

"Mountaineering in 1861" brings up our knowledge of the Alpine world to the latest published accounts of adventure. "A Chapter on Innocents" does not allude to those whom Herod slew, or to the "little dears" of our households; but to *naturals*, called "innocents" in Scotland,—helpless beings who are not mad enough for confinement, nor sane enough for fixed and responsible employment. Many good-anecdotes are brought together of persons who have become celebrated as *naturals*: especially of Jane Carr, and of "Jamie Fleming," i. e., James Fleming, "the Laird of Udney's fool."—A criticism of "Victor Hugo" recognises fully "the power of impressing in strong and life-like 'colouring on the mind of the reader the characters 'and scenes which he wishes to paint': but declares that 'there is at the same time one great gift abominably wanting,—Truth.' No such man as Jean Valjean ever was found;—he is an impossible contradiction. No such woman as Fantine ever sank into her depths of degradation, to arise out of them, even at her death, with heart and mind pure and untouched by sin. 'The reader is led to believe that all 'these people have in them the seeds of extreme goodness, 'which would flourish and blossom but for the undue 'pressure of the law. But the fact is that the characters 'are impossible, and that the pressure does not exist.' The chief principle of Victor Hugo seems to be, 'Human 'society is at present badly constituted; the law is an 'odious machine, producing mischief under the name of 'justice:—when that happy stage of even development 'is reached which the Great Republic contemplates, men 'will live prosperously on the milk and honey of tran-' 'scendental perfection.' The paper on 'Theology in 'Holland' is evidently written in the interests of a rationalistic movement in England. It quotes the decision of the General Synod, in 1854, 'that it was as 'undesirable as impossible to attempt to hit upon some 'form of words by which all its pastors must consider 'themselves bound,'—and especially admires the practical recommendation, 'that doctrinal distinctions should



"be kept out of sight as much as possible, and that faith and charity should be recognised as the only essential conditions of union." Some of us happen to know what the liberalism of Dutch Theology really is; and can rejoice that English piety is little likely to be influenced by its tendencies, or to be fascinated by the cold and heartless life it fosters.

The American *Bibliotheca Sacra* began the year with an appeal to its readers for "a new effort," under "the financial embarrassments resulting from the present rebellion." We wish English Biblical students may answer readily and widely to the call. No periodical devoted to Biblical literature in our language has ever approached it in varied, solid, and enduring excellence. We should be sorry to see it now suspended, after twenty years of a most honourable and useful career. It ought to be understood that, although its conductors are Congregationalists, the work is in no way sectarian. It is truly "a library of essays written by differing theologians." Conflicting schools of evangelical divines are represented in it. It contains, and is carrying forward, a series of articles unfolding the distinctive principles adopted by different denominations; written in each case by a member of the sect whose tenets and practices are described. Dr. Hovey, a Baptist, and Dr. Whedon, a Methodist, have each given able papers of this class. It has also been always a very valuable feature of the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, that it gives the substance of the most eminent German treatises on Biblical subjects, from time to time; and, avoiding the peculiarities of German style, and the introduction of trains of thought that have no interest to the English or American mind, compresses and transfers all the essential matter they contain. At the present time, therefore, we feel called on to commend it with unusual cordiality and emphasis to our fellow-countrymen; and we shall be glad if an effort is made, by those interested in sacred studies, to give effective support, by means of a very largely-increased English circulation, to the learned and laborious conductors of so admirable and serviceable a serial. An excellent historical paper on "The German Reformed Church" opens the last number; another, on "English Lexicography" is very good; and, while giving abundant praise, as might be expected, to the American Webster, is not blind to the defects of his work; though, in admitting the "mines of wealth" that exist in our own Richardson for "the philosophical and curious student," it is over-severe and unfair in characterising it, as a dictionary, as of "no imaginable use or possible application." The article that will be most attractive to general readers is that on "The Moral and Religious Value of our [American] National Union." It has some importance, too, as representing the opinion of a large and influential portion of the educated religious public in America. We extract two passages; the first, on the new anti-slavery policy of the North; and the second, a declaration of what we take to be by far the more sincere and fundamental view of the Northern cause, as held by its devoted adherents.

"Now suppose the interests of slavery are of such a nature as to be incompatible with our national unity. Then the question arises: Which of the two conflicting things ought to yield to the other? Has the slaveholder a better title to slavery than the American people have to their own government and national existence? If we were to be put back to-day where we were before the war broke out, and it were evident to all that either the Government was to be subverted, or slavery destroyed, would not the nation have just as good a right to abolish slavery as the slaveholder would to overthrow the Government? If violence were to be done to the letter of the Constitution, would not the necessity of saving the State be greater than that of saving the institution of slavery? But the actual state of the case is very different from this. We are now practically dealing with a party who have renounced the Constitution and trampled on it, while we, on our part, have sacredly kept all our obligations, both to the Constitution and to them. While we remain where we were they are no longer within the pale of the Constitution. They have chosen to be belligerents, revolutionists, rebels. What now are our obligations to them in respect to their slaves? Having given up their constitutional rights, and planted themselves upon belligerent rights, what do they expect of us? Will they have the coolness to claim both classes of rights? There can be no doubt that we, as belligerents, have a right to weaken the power of the enemy in any manner consistent with civilised warfare. We have a right not only to capture cattle and men, but to draw to our use any *tertium quid* that may be found along the line between man and beast. The enemy's slaves are ours if we can get possession of them, whether they are taken by the sword or drawn to us by a proclamation. There is nothing to be said about constitutionality of the measure. The most concerned has renounced the Constitution and torn it in pieces."

"When we go abroad we need the respect and the protection which the American flag never fails to give to a worthy citizen. We are a powerful nation, and are respected because we are such. We are a great commercial nation, and our vessels are welcomed to every shore. We are an enterprising people, carrying our active, inventive, progressive spirit wherever we go; and kings and chiefs of the remotest tribes of men are eager to cultivate intercourse with us as a nation. All this will change as soon as we cease to be a united people. Some, of whom we had a right to expect better things, begin to despise us in advance. They seem anxious to lay hands on us before the time. Even towards the seceding States they have thrown off the mask, and speak already as the strong are accustomed to speak to the weak and dependent. May heaven deliver us, North and South, from becoming like the petty Italian States, with Austria pushing them with the bayonet on the one side, and France on the other. We

should be bartered and sold like Poland and Greece, or dragged into obedience like Hungary and Venetia."

### Poetry.

#### A LAY IN HONOUR OF THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

All hail this happy morning,  
Bright with the rays of joy!  
Ring round in glad and merry sound  
A peal that fills the sky.  
And all ye sons of Britain,  
Ye daughters pure and fair,  
Ye aged men, and matronsold,  
Rend with your shout the air.  
Let Love fling forth her garlands,  
Entwined with Hope and Prayer,  
Unfold her beauteous pinions,  
And banish every care.  
Sweet Spring, spread out thy carpet,  
Deck earth in emerald green,  
Our island home this happy day  
Receives her future Queen.  
The nation's heart is throbbing,  
Because our Prince goes forth  
To pledge his life and love to her—  
Fair daughter of the North.  
And she, the loved and bright one,  
Who stands beside him there,  
Is given to England's noblest son,  
With Denmark's warmest prayer.  
In silent, solitary state  
Looks on the lone Queen mother—  
Our gracious Queen; so good, so great—  
God's promise be above her!  
May the bright hues her memory brings  
From her full wedded dower,  
Weave hopes in richest colourings  
Into this nuptial hour.  
All hearts, too, feel the presence  
Of one gone up on high,  
And reflex rays from God's own throne  
Come stealing silent by.  
Rich rays to Faith imparted  
Enwrap the noble pair,  
And fall as benisons of light,  
Around them, kneeling there.  
O Prince, thus twice ennobled,  
By parentage and blessing;  
The unpolluted page of life  
Spreads out for your impressing.  
May deeds of purest splendour wrought  
Transferr'd to history's page,  
Refract again in word and thought  
The glory of your age.  
A people's love, O Princess!  
Within the heart is welling,  
And all throughout our native land  
Of thee are proudly telling.  
Throw thou the gladness of thy light  
Around our shaded throne,  
And that will make each ingle bright  
In this land and thine own.  
Loud swelling notes are ringing  
From pibroch's martial strains,  
And Scotia sends her full-soul'd cheer  
Across her heathery plains.  
And Erin's shamrock lifts its green,  
All garlanded with joy,  
And low-toned harps of earnest love  
Breathe forth their minstrelsy.  
Loose strings that long had floated  
Are caught and tuned again,  
And Cambria's lyre so bold and free  
Pours out its "old" refrain.  
Far over Snowden's topmost peak,  
Llangollen's lovely vale,  
Through Conway's storied battlements,  
The song comes on the gale.  
Along the rolling rivers  
The softened cadence flows,  
And Elwy's waters joined to Clwyd  
Rhaddlan's deep echoes rouse.  
The bold heroic measure—  
Long to her bards so dear,  
Is mingled now with sweeter strains  
To win a lady's ear.  
Thus rings from every glade and glen  
A shout of joy most loyal,  
And cities proud their banners wave  
To grace the marriage royal.  
Sweet lays are sung and garlands hung,  
And fair girls fling fresh flowers,  
To make a pathway for the bride  
All through this land of ours.  
And now, as from one heart, a song  
From one great choir we raise,  
O King of kings, and Lord of lords  
Hear Thou our prayer and praise.  
Hide in thine own pavilion  
Our loved and widow'd Queen,  
The shield of thy protection cast  
Her, and all ill between.  
Unto our God belongeth  
All praise, all thanks, and love,  
That he our weal prolongeth  
With good gifts from above.  
Another song and louder,  
This happy day we sing,  
For her, whom Briton's God has given  
To bless our future King.

The Parsonage, Paul-street, Taunton.

S. A. G.

#### WEDDING ANTHEM,

WRITTEN FOR THE OCCASION OF THE MARRIAGE OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

March 10th, 1863.

God save the Prince of Wales,  
Long live the Prince of Wales,  
Our future King!  
Heaven bless and prosper him,  
Care for and cherish him,  
All joy encircle him,  
Long live the Prince!  
God save his fair young Bride!  
Long may they, side by side,  
Life's pathway tread.  
Heaven's choicest gifts in store,  
On Alexandra pour,  
Welcome to Albion's shore,  
Our Prince's bride!  
May Albert Edward's name,  
Ever our homage claim,  
Britannia's pride!  
Heaven bless the Royal Pair!  
Is now the nation's prayer,  
Resounding everywhere  
Throughout our realm,

God save our gracious Queen,  
God bless our noble Queen,  
Long may she reign!  
May she rejoicing stand,  
Queen o'er each heart and hand,  
Blest in her household band,  
God save the Queen!

Alton.

#### A SONNET FOR MARCH.

FAITH.

In sheltered copse, the noisy brooklet playing  
About me, over knotted tree-roots straying  
Where, through the matted earth struggling and breaking,  
Come the sweet heralds of a great awaking;  
The Spirit that my wayward wanderings led  
Talked to my spirit: "Have thou faith," it said;  
"For everywhere God's promises thee greet,  
And thou may'st trace the prints of heavenly feet!  
Have faith in things most adverse and unkind,  
Even in the tempest and the blighting wind!  
Have faith in truth's great power, and onward go,  
Moving the mountains, and the torrents flow  
Staying to peaceful ripples! Storm and rain  
Shall leave thee safe again and yet again!"  
Ashurst-wood, March, 1863.

### Cleanings.

A girl of fifteen years old has been committed for trial on a charge of murdering her illegitimate child.

A public park of eighteen acres has been laid out at Bingley, and will be opened on the Prince's wedding-day.

The people of Dublin have just rejected a proposition to establish an underground railway similar to the London Metropolitan line.

Mr. Spence, financial agent of the Confederate Government, and contributor to the *Times* newspaper, is at present in Paris.

The *Chicago Tribune* says the total number of hogs received in that city since October 1st—the commencement of the packing season—amounts to 1,056,110.

The Corporation of London took 20,000 shares in the Metropolitan Railway, but have during the last few days sold 18,000 of them at a premium of from 25 to 30 per cent., and have made a profit of about 48,000*l*.

The Dictator, a steamboat now building at New York to ply between that city and Albany next summer, will contain 350 state-rooms. She will be the largest river steamboat afloat.

Mr. Pope Hennessy has received from the ladies of Poland a very handsome acknowledgment of his services in the House of Commons in aid of their country. The gift was accompanied by a letter from Prince Czartoryski.

Mr. Rimmell has hit upon a new and ingenious device in the form of "perfumed wedding favours." The ribbon is not only scented, but is ornamented with photographic portraits of the Prince and Princess.

THE LATE FOREIGN MINISTER OF MADAGASCAR. Advice from Madagascar to the 24th November mention the death of Rahaniraka, Minister of Foreign Affairs, after an illness of two months. He had been brought up in England, and maintained relations with several Protestant missionaries, "without, however," says one account, "having embraced their religion." M. Laborde, junior, was said to have been chosen by King Radama to fill the vacant post. This is French news, and we may believe as little of it as we please, till confirmation comes from other sources. About thirty years ago the deceased and his twin brother spent seven or eight years in England, and were educated at the school of the Rev. Dr. Clunie, near Manchester. In pursuance of a treaty between the governments of Great Britain and Madagascar, these two young men, with several other Malagasy youths, were educated in England, at the expense of our government, in consideration of the abolition of the slave-trade by the King of Madagascar. Rahaniraka and his brother on one occasion spent their holidays in Oswestry, with their schoolfellow, Mr. Thomas Minshall. It may suit the purpose of French Roman Catholics, who seek to stem the tide of Protestantism in Madagascar, to say that Rahaniraka did not embrace the Protestant religion. Mr. Minshall states that he certainly was neither an Idolater nor a Catholic, and he sends us extracts from a letter written by Rahaniraka, so lately as July last, which give the impression that he bore to Protestant Christianity a relation not merely negative but decided. The following are the extracts:—"My beloved brother, alas! is no more, for he died of apoplexy, on the evening of June, 1855. I hope and trust that he died in the faith of the Gospel, after having served his sovereign and his country faithfully for many years. He was a Marshal in the army, and the principal and private secretary of her Majesty the late Queen of Madagascar, at the time of her death. He was the friend of all Englishmen who traded to our beautiful country, and used all his endeavours to implant the truth of Christianity in the mind of the Prince Royal, who is now King of Madagascar." Another extract—"Perhaps we shall never see each other again on earth, but I trust we shall meet in heaven with Thotoos and others who have left this world, and have been admitted there through the merit of the blood of Jesus Christ, who died for our sins that he might bring us to God. All religion is tolerated here, so I hope that the directors of the London Missionary Society will exert their energies for the dissemination of Christianity here. Many thousands of the people are Christians, so that the seeds sown by the missionaries in the time of Radama I. have not been sown in vain. How greatly should they encourage British Christians in their labours of love."—*Oswestry Advertiser*.



Some idea of the smoking habits of the country may be formed from a recent Parliamentary return. From this source we learn that the tobacco duties produced last year the large sum of 5,714,448, of which only 157,708 was paid on foreign manufactured tobacco and snuff.

It is related of old Dr. Burnett that he had a horse which he wished to sell, and when exhibiting it to an expected purchaser, mounted and rode it gallantly, but did not succeed in hiding its defect. "My good doctor," said the trader, "when you want to take any one in, you should mount the pulpit, not a horse."

"I cannot conceive, my dear, what's the matter with my watch; I think it must want cleaning," exclaimed an indulgent husband to his better half, the other day. "No, pa," said his petted daughter, "I know it don't want cleaning, because baby and I washed it in the basin, ever so long this morning."

A SETTLER.—In the town of Falkirk lived a very notorious infidel, who gloried in profanity. On one occasion he was denouncing the absurdity of the doctrine of original sin. The bathurst (beadle) thought himself officially bound to put in his word, although the other was his superior. "Mr. H., it seems to me that ye needna fash yourself about original sin, for to my certain knowledge you have as much *aktual* (actual) sin as will do your business."

ANECDOTE OF ARCHDEACON PALEY.—Sir James's father was full of anecdotes of the sociable divine, and loved to tell how some one, praising the conjugal peace enjoyed by a gentleman in the neighbourhood, who had not had even an argument with his wife for more than thirty years, appealed to Paley whether it were not admirable as a domestic example. "No doubt," said the doctor, "it was verra praiseworthy, but it must have been verra dool."—*Life of Sir James Graham. By Torrens.*

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—While Gen. McClellan was at dinner at the Massasoit-house, on his passage through Springfield, two ladies plundered a military cap, which they supposed to be the General's, of both its buttons, tearing them out ruthlessly, to be preserved as mementoes. The mortification of their feelings and the redness of their faces can be imagined when one of the Aides put on the mutilated cap, and the General put on his own, which was intact. Those buttons have not been preserved, but the story has, and is told oftener than the two ladies wish to hear it.

WANT OF MATERIAL.—A celebrated divine in the west country tells the following story:—While one day taking his usual walk he happened to come on a little boy busily engaged in forming a miniature building of clay. The Doctor, always fond of conversation with children, at once began his interrogatories as follows: "Well, my little man, what's this you're doing?" "Makin' a hoose, sir." "What kind o' a hoose?" "A kirk, sir." "Where's the door?" "There it's," replied the boy, pointing with his finger. "Where's the pulpit?" "There," said the boy. The Doctor, now thinking he would fix the sharp-eyed boy, again asked, "Aye, but where is the minister?" The youngster, with a knowing look to his querist, and with a scratch of his head, again replied, "Oh! I hav'na eneuch o' dirt to mak him."

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTH.

SMITH.—March 2, at Forty-hill, Enfield, N., the wife of the Rev. Samuel Joseph Smith, B.A., of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

HAMMOND—HOOD.—Dec. 14, at Melbourne, Australia, by the Rev. D. Evans, Baptist minister, Mr. Richard Hammond, of the above place, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Hood, of Clifton, Gloucestershire.

LEE—HUNTER.—Feb. 19, at Richmond-terrace Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. J. McKenny, John Richard, second son of Mr. Councillor Lee, of Halifax, to Sarah, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Hunter, of Bradford.

HILL—MCCONNAL.—Feb. 21, at the Crescent Chapel, Liverpool, by the Rev. John Kelly, Mr. John Houton Hill, Castle Douglas, to Jane, second daughter of Geo. McConnal, Esq., Springfield, Everton.

SMITH—KITCHIN.—Feb. 22, in St. Paul's Independent Chapel, Wigan, by Rev. W. Roaf, Mr. Jas. Smith, of Aspull, to Miss S. Kitchin, of Wigan.

METCALFE—MANN.—Feb. 23, at Silver-street Chapel, Whitby, by the Rev. J. C. Potter, Mr. David Metcalfe, relieving officer, Bradford, to Miss Mercy Mann, of Whitby.

DEVITT—PYE SMITH.—Feb. 25, at the Old Gravel-pit Chapel, by the Rev. T. Binney, and the Rev. J. Davies, Thomas Lane Devitt, of Warwick-road, Upper Clapton, to Fanny Theodora, eldest daughter of E. Pye Smith, Esq., Hackney.

GAMMON—GOSNOLD.—Feb. 25, at Pinner, Middlesex, by the Rev. W. M. Hind, Mr. Charles Gammon, draper and clothier, Aldershot, to Agnes, daughter of Mr. Charles Gosnold, late of Pimlico, S.W.

SANDERS—CLARKE.—Feb. 25, at Broadmead Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. W. Brook, D.D., of Bloomsbury Chapel, London, Mr. Henry G. Sanders, of Richmond-road, Montpellier, Bristol, to Mary Courtenay, daughter of Mr. G. Clarke, Sydenham-road, Bristol.

YOUNGMAN—ELLIS.—Feb. 25, at the Presbyterian Chapel, Maidstone, by the Rev. R. E. B. Maclellan, Mr. J. Youngman, of Kynsford, Kent, to Hannah, daughter of C. Ellis, Esq., of Rocky-hill-terrace, Maidstone.

JENNINGS—TEMPLETON.—Feb. 26, by license, at Camden-road Chapel, by the Rev. F. Tucker, John Jennings, of Midway-park, Islington, to Frances, eldest daughter of Allan Templeton, Esq., of Northampton-park, Canbury. No cards.

WILKINSON—PAYNE.—Feb. 26, at St. Saviour's, Maidstone, by the Rev. G. T. Moatyn, M.A., Robert John, second son of Isaac Wilkinson, Esq., of Egham-hill, late of Nottingham, to Emily, second daughter of the late William Payne, Esq., of Warminster, Wilts, and Bayswater. No cards.

### DEATHS.

PITTS.—Feb. 14, at his residence, 8, Melina-place, St. John's-wood, Mr. Thomas Pitts peacefully departed this life, in the seventieth year of his age.

SKINNER.—Feb. 18, at Cliftonville, Brighton, Catherine, second daughter of the Rev. John Skinner, late of Castle Cary.

ADAMS.—Feb. 19, at 47, Cliffe, Lewes, of consumption, William Martin Adams, aged twenty-one, youngest son of the late Mr. John Adams, of the same place.

FYNIE.—Feb. 20, at his residence, Vellore-cottage, St. Helier's, Jersey, after a lengthened illness, which he bore with exemplary patience, the Rev. W. Fynie, for more than thirty years a devoted missionary in India in connexion with the London Missionary Society, and for the last five years deacon of the English Congregational church, St. Helier's, by whom he was held in the highest esteem. He has left a widow and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss. He was in his seventy-fifth year.

SCHERMESSE.—Feb. 20, at his residence in Trinity-square, Southwark, after a short but sanctified illness, Nicholas Theodorus Schermesse, much respected and deeply lamented by a large circle of friends.

BEVAN.—Feb. 22, at Frickleton House, Wigan, Rachel, the beloved wife of Reece Bevan, Esq., aged seventy-one, for very many years honourably connected with St. Paul's Independent Chapel in that town.

ATHERTON.—Feb. 23, at 80, Albert-street, Mornington-terrace, Miss Sarah Atherton, younger surviving daughter of the late Rev. William Atherton, Wesleyan minister, in her forty-ninth year.

MATHESON.—Feb. 23, at Wolverhampton, of bronchitis, George Macdonald, younger son of the Rev. D. L. Matheson, B.A., aged three years and five weeks.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—TAKE WARNING.—The fearful number of deaths in the metropolis and elsewhere from dysentery and diarrhoea should put all on their guard. The first symptoms must be combated, or collapse may come on. Holloway's Ointment should be well and frequently rubbed over the belly, which should afterwards be encased in flannel. Holloway's Pills should be taken at the same time, to prevent the irregular distribution of blood, which oppresses the lining of the bowels in these diseases. All may rely on these remedies. The Ointment penetrates to the seat of the malady, where it asserts its cooling and soothing influence, while the Pills arrest the disorder and speedily bring about a cure.

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, Feb. 25.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued ..	£28,370,210
Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities ..	3,634,900
Gold Bullion ..	13,730,210
Silver Bullion ..	—
	£28,370,210

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital	£14,558,000
Reserve ..	3,338,538
Public Deposits ..	7,901,658
Other Deposits ..	13,367,153
Seven Day and other Bills ..	598,773
	£39,769,120
	£39,769,120

Feb. 26, 1862. W. MILLER, Deputy Cashier.

## Markets.

### CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, March 2.

We have moderate supplies of English wheat to this morning's market, but there was an increase in the arrivals of foreign grain. The demand for English wheat this morning was dull, owing partly to inferior conditions of the samples, and a reduction of 1s to 2s per qr from the rates of this day se'nnight had to be submitted to. Business in foreign wheat was quite in retail, at about the currency of last Monday. The flour trade was quiet, and 1s per sack and 6d per barrel decline in the quotations took place. Peas and beans were dull, and prices without alteration. Barley met a moderate inquiry, at former rates for malting and at 6d per qr decline for distilling and grinding qualities. Of oats, arrivals are liberal, but the business doing was at 6d per qr below previous prices. There is as yet little business doing in cargoes for orders off the coast, importers asking last week's rates, but buyers hold off for some reduction.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8d; household ditto, 5d to 7d.

### BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, March 2.

The supply of foreign stock on offer in our market to-day was seasonably extensive; but the general quality was by no means first-rate. Sales progressed slowly, and last week's currencies were supported. Compared with Monday last, there was an increase in the arrivals of beasts fresh up this morning from our own grazing districts, and in good condition. Those from Scotland were large, and of very prime quality; but the show of beasts from Ireland was limited. Nearly all breeds met a dull inquiry, and in some instances quotations ruled 2d per 8lbs lower than on Monday last. However the best Scots were disposed of at 4s 10d, the best Devons, Herefords, and shorthorns 4s 6d per 8lbs. The receipts from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire comprised 2,200 Scots, shorthorns, and crosses; from other parts of England, 750 various breeds; from Scotland, 600 Scots and crosses; from Ireland, 150 oxen and heifers. There was a rather larger number of sheep in the pens, and their general quality was prime. Most breeds moved off freely, at full quotations. The best Downs, in the wool, sold at 6s, out of the wool 5s 2d, and shorn Leicester, &c., 5s per 8lbs. Lambs—the supply of which was moderately extensive for the time of year—sold steadily, at 7s 4d for Dorset and Hampshire, and 8s per 8lbs for Down breeds. There was a steady demand for calves at Thursday's rates, viz., from 4s 4d to 5s 6d per 8lbs. The supply of pigs was to a fair average extent, and the trade was slow, at late rates—viz., from 3s 8d to 4s 8d per 8lbs.

Per 8lbs. to sink the O'fat.	
Inf. coarse beasts.	3 4 to 3 6
Second quality	3 8 to 4 0
Prime large oxen.	4 2 to 4 6
Prime Scots, &c.	4 8 to 4 10
Coarse inf. sheep.	3 6 to 4 0
Second quality	4 2 to 4 10
Pr. coarse wooled	5 0 to 5 8
Inf. Southdown	5 10 to 6 0
Lambs	0 0 to 0 0
Lge. coarse calves	4 4 to 5 0
Prime small	5 2 to 5 6
Large hogs	3 8 to 4 4
Neatam. porkers	6 4 to 6 8

Knuckling calves, 10s to 20s. Quarter-old store pigs, 20s to 30s ea h.

### NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, March 2.

The supply of town and country-killed meat on sale at these markets is moderate. Generally speaking, the demand rules steady, and prices are fairly supported.

Per 8lbs by the carcass.	
Inf. beef	2 8 to 3 0
Middling ditto	3 2 to 3 6
Prime large do	3 8 to 3 10
Do. small do.	4 0 to 4 2
Large pork	3 4 to 4 0
Small pork	4 2 to 4 6
Inf. mutton	3 4 to 3 8
Middling ditto	3 10 to 4 2
Prime ditto	4 4 to 4 6
Veal	4 0 to 5 0

### PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, March 3.

TEA.—There has been a very limited amount of business transacted in this market to-day for all descriptions, and prices have remained without alteration.

SUGAR.—Only a limited amount of business has been done in this market, and in some instances prices have tended downwards. For refined descriptions a fair amount of business has been transacted, and there is no variation to be noticed in prices.

COFFEES.—Only limited dealings have been recorded in this market for colonial descriptions; previous quotations, however, are well maintained.

RICE.—For the better qualities of East India there has been a more active demand, and, generally speaking, late prices are maintained.

SALTPETRE.—The amount of business recorded in this market has been to a small extent, and for the few bargains recorded former prices have been maintained.

PROVISIONS, Monday, March 2.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 1,537 firkins butter, and 2,536 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 10,335 casks butter, and 112 bales and 1,963 boxes of bacon. The Irish butter market ruled very quiet during the week, the continued mildness of the weather affecting the demand, and sales were almost confined to the very best descriptions: prices are nominally unchanged. In foreign no alteration to notice. The bacon market ruled very firm, at an advance of 2s per cwt on best Waterford: shippers offer very sparingly for shipment.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, March 2.—Full average supplies of home-grown potatoes have been on sale at these markets since our last report, and from foreign ports the imports continue on a moderate scale. The trade is still heavy for all qualities, and for inferior parcels, prices rule in favour of buyers. Last week's imports amounted to 110 tons from Rouen, 32 tons from Harlingen, 50 tons from Dordt, 60 sacks from Dunkirk, 115 bags from Rotterdam, and 10 bags from St. Michaels. Yorkshire Regents 100s to 130s, Yorkshire Flukes 130s to 150s, Yorkshire Rocks 85s to 95s, Seedlings 95s to 110s, Kent and Essex Regents 110s to 130s, Scotch Regents 100s to 130s, Scotch Rocks 80s to 90s, Dunbar Regents 130s to 150s, Foreign 50s to 60s per ton.

WOOL, Monday, March 2.—Owing chiefly to the inactivity with which the public sales of colonial wool are progressing—prices having, in some instances declined ½d per lb—and the want of a continental demand, very little business is doing in English qualities, and to sell largely, lower rates must be submitted to.

SEEDS, Monday, March 2.—There is now a steady but small demand for all varieties of agricultural seeds, at full prices for all good qualities. The supply of English red seed on offer continues small, and commands full values. French and German samples are fully as dear. Red American seed is steady, but without change in value. Trefoils, with good demand and small supply of fine samples, were 1s to 2s dearer.

OIL, Monday, March 2.—Lined oil moves off slowly, at 43s 6d per cwt on the spot. Rape is dull, and the best foreign refined may be had at 55s 6d per cwt. Olive oils commands very little attention, at 59½ for Gallipoli. Cocoa-nut is steady, but fine palm may be had at 38s per cwt. French spirits of turpentine 98s per cwt.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, Feb. 28.—The flax market continues firm, and prices are well supported. Hemp is in steady request, and clean Russian, on the spot, is worth 38½ to 39½ per ton. New jute rules steady, but in the value of old qualities a further reduction of about 10s per ton has taken place. Coir goods are in fair demand, at full previous rates.

COALS, Monday, March 2.—Market very heavy, at last days' rates. Hetton's 17s 3d, South Hetton's 17s, Braddyl's 25s, South Kelloe 15s, Russell Hetton 15s, South Hartlepool 14s 6d, Wylam 15s 6d, Hartley's 14s 3d, Tanfield 12s. Fresh arrivals, 43; left from last day, 64.—Total, 107.

TALLOW, Monday, March 2.—The tallow trade is dull to-day, at barely previous quotations. St. Petersburg Y.C. is quoted at 44s per cwt on the spot, 44s for April to June, and 46s 9d for the last three months' delivery. Rough fat is selling at 2s 4d per 8lbs.

## Advertisements.

**POLYTECHNIC.**—"Burning to Death, and Having from Death," New Lecture by Professor Pepper, commencing Monday evening, March 2, at a quarter-past seven, which will be followed with the Ghost Scenes from the "Strange Lecture." N.B.—The "Spectre Drama" every morning and evening this week, except Tuesday and Wednesday, at half-past one and a quarter-past seven. Ye Faery Romance of Cinderella—Know ye well that a certain jongleur (or menestrel) light Lionel Brough, by much pryings into ye legends, hath come ryght clerkly to know ye historie of Ye Faery Mayde, Cinderella, and that he will relate ye same unto all comers, at ye Polytechnic, each day, at 4 by ye dial after noontide, and ye hour of 9 after curfew.

Established 1849.  
**MONEY LENT** (privately and confidentially) on the Borrowers' own Security. Forms of application and full particulars sent by post for four stamps and stamped directed envelope.  
Address, Thomas Shortt, 22, Richmond-road, Barnsbury, London, N.

**THE FAIRY BOUQUET; THE OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE BOUQUET.**—These popular and celebrated Perfumes are not genuine unless they have the names and address of the Original and only makers on each bottle.

METCALFE, BINGLEY, and CO., 130s and 131, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.

In bottles, 2s, 3s, 6d, 5s, and upwards.  
**METCALFE, BINGLEY, and CO.'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSHES.** Penetrating Unbleached Hair Brushes, Improved Flesh Brushes, genuine Smyrna Sponges, and every description of brush and comb and perfumery for the toilet. Metcalfe's celebrated Alkaline Tooth Powder, 2s. per box.  
130s and 131, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

**LOSS OF APPETITE, WEAKNESS, &c.**—**TONIC.**—Dr. HASSALL and the Medical Profession recommend that valuable stimulant—"WATERS' QUININE WINE," manufactured only by ROBERT WATERS, 2, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London, E.C. Sold by Grocers, Italian-warehouses, and others, at 30s, a dozen.  
Wholesale Agents, E. LEWIS and CO., Worcester.

## SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious Condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE," is prepared solely by LEA and PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA and PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

### ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CHURCH and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oldmen universally.



## THE ONE-SHILLING HAIR WAVER

(THE ORIGINAL)

A simple and elegant invention, for giving a graceful and beautifully natural wave to the hair in a few minutes, without hot water or anything injurious. Post free, with printed instructions for use, Fourteen Stamps.

A. E. TRUEFITT, Inventor, 1, Acton-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, W.C.

## EXCELLENT BLACK TEA, 3s. 4d. PER POUND.

To obtain the BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES in ENGLAND, be particular in addressing to **PHILLIPS and COMPANY, TEA MERCHANTS, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.**, as inferior houses are continually copying Phillips and Co.'s Advertisements, for obvious reasons.

A PRICE CURRENT FREE. SUGARS AT MARKET PRICES.

PHILLIPS and CO. send all GOODS CARRIAGE FREE, by their own Vans, within Eight Miles of No. 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, and send Teas, Coffees, and Spices Carriage Free to any Railway Station or Market Town in England, if to the value of Forty Shillings or upwards.

## FURNITURE CARRIAGE FREE.

CLERGYMEN about to Furnish are most respectfully informed that **RICHARD LOADER and CO.** have just published an entirely new and elegant "ILLUSTRATED FURNISHING GUIDE," comprising 216 well executed Designs of Cabinet and Upholstery, Furniture, Iron Bedsteads, &c., which Guide they will be happy to forward on application to intending Purchasers GRATIS and POSTAGE FREE. This valuable Pamphlet also contains an estimate for completely furnishing a moderate sized Parsonage House, which it is hoped may be found of much service to those desiring such assistance. Every article warranted for twelve months, and exchanged if found defective. All Orders are DELIVERED CARRIAGE FREE to any part of the United Kingdom.

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## FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE BEST ARTICLES

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## DEANE'S.

DEANE'S—Celebrated Table Cutlery, every variety of style and finish.  
DEANE'S—Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, best manufacture, strongly plated.  
DEANE'S—Electro-plate Tea and Coffee Sets, Liqueur Stands, Cruets, Cake Baskets, &c.  
DEANE'S—Dish Covers and Hot-water Dishes. Prices of Tin Dish Covers in sets, 18s., 30s., 40s., 63s., 78s.  
DEANE'S—Paper Maché Tea Trays in sets, from 21s., new and elegant patterns constantly introduced.  
DEANE'S—Bronzed Tea and Coffee Urns, with Loyall's and other patent improvements.  
DEANE'S—Copper and Brass Goods, Kettles, Stew and Preserving Pans, Stockpots, &c.  
DEANE'S—Moderator and Rock Oil Lamps, a large and handsome assortment.  
DEANE'S—Gas Chandeliers, newly-designed patterns in Glass and Bronze—three-light glass from 63s.

DEANE'S—Domestic Baths for every purpose. Bath-rooms fitted complete.  
DEANE'S—Fenders and Fire-irons, in all modern and approved patterns.  
DEANE'S—Bedsteads in Iron and Brass, with Bedding of superior quality.  
DEANE'S—Register Stoves, improved London-made Kitcheners, Ranges, &c.  
DEANE'S—Cornices and Cornice-poles, a variety of patterns French and English.  
DEANE'S—Tin and Japan Woods, Iron Ware, and Culinary Utensils.  
DEANE'S—Turnery, Brushes, Mats, &c., well made, strong, and serviceable.  
DEANE'S—Horticultural Tools, Lawn Mowers, Garden Rollers, Wire-work, &c.  
DEANE'S—Harness, Saddles, and Horse Clothing, manufactured on their own premises, and of the very best material.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICED FURNISHING LIST GRATIS AND POST FREE.

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PAPER AND ENVELOPE MAKERS.—THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK IN THE KINGDOM.

Carriage paid to the Country on Orders over Twenty Shillings. Illustrated Price List post-free.

Useful Cream-laid Note .. .. .	2s. 6d. per Ream.	Super Thick Cream-laid Envelopes ..	4s. 6d. per 1,000.
Superfine Thick ditto .. .. .	3s. 6d. "	Large Blue Office ditto .. .. .	4s. 6d. "
Superfine Blue Foolscap .. .. .	6s. 6d. "	Best Black-bordered ditto .. .. .	1s. 6d. per 100.

SERMON PAPER, plain, 3s. 6d.; ditto, ruled, 4s. 6d. per ream.

P. and Co.'s Universal System of Copy Books, with beautifully-engraved Headings, good paper, copies set, 1s. 4d. per dozen, or 15s. per gross; "School Pens," 1s. per gross; School Penholders, 1s. 6d. per gross; Slate Pencils, 100 in box, 5d.; Straw Paper, 1s. 9d. per ream. Good Copy Books, 40 pages, 2s. per doz., or 21s. per gross.

FOR STAMPING. Crest Dies Engraved, 5s. Business Dies from 3s. 6d.

**PARTRIDGE and COZENS, No. 1, Chancery-lane, and 192, Fleet-street, E.C.**

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS AND PIRATICAL IMITATIONS OF DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S  
CHLORODYNE.

## THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY RECIPE FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF CHLORODYNE

Was confided by Dr. COLLIS BROWNE, late Army Medical Staff, THE SOLE DISCOVERER AND INVENTOR, to J. T. DAVENPORT, consequently these can be no other genuine preparation.

This INVALUABLE REMEDY produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body—without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues, using it in great quantities in the following diseases.

CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, NEURALGIA, DIARRHŒA, RHEUMATISM, SPASMS, &c.

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From A. MONTGOMERY, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."

From W. VESSALIUS PETTIGREW, M.D.—"I have no hesitation in stating that I have never met with any medicine so efficacious as an anti-spasmodic and sedative. I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhoea, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

From Dr. M'MILLAN, of New Galloway, Scotland.—"I consider it the most valuable medicine known."

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Dr. M'GRIGOR CROFT, late Army Staff, says:—"It is a most valuable medicine."

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From G. V. RIDOU, Surgeon, Egham.—"As an astringent in severe Diarrhoea, and an anti-spasmodic in Cholera with cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous. As a sedative in Neuralgia and Tic Dolorous, its effects were very remarkable. In Uterine Affections I have found it extremely valuable."

## CAUTION.

To avoid purchasing Spurious Compounds, or Imitations of "Chlorodyne," always ask for "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and see that his name is on the Government Stamp of each Bottle.

Sold only in Bottles, at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., by all Wholesale Houses.

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**PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.**—Awarded by the Jurors of Class 2, for the GLENFIELD STARCH, being a confirmation by some of the most eminent scientific men of the age of the superior qualities of this

WORLD RENOWNED STARCH.

Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

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The Jurors of Class 2 have awarded a

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For the superiority of the

GLENFIELD STARCH.

## HARPER TWELVETREES' WASHING MACHINE for the MILLION.

PROTECTED BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL

LETTERS PATENT,

Can be worked by a child, and will wash as many clothes in a few hours, especially if used with "HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER," as a woman can wash in two days by the old method of hand-rubbing, besides doing the work better, with half the soap, water, and fuel. All who have tried it admit that it is the cleanest, most simple, speedy, effective, and economical Machine ever invented. As a CHURN for making BUTTER it is remarkably effective, and worthy the attention of DAIRY-KEEPERS.

Hundreds of these Machines are now in constant use throughout the kingdom.

Directions for use are forwarded with each Machine; and purchasers may feel assured that attention to the instructions will secure perfect satisfaction.

READ WHAT OTHER PEOPLE SAY:—

From the Rev. JABEZ BURNS, D.D., of Paddington, Author of "Christian Philosophy," "Sketches and Skeletons of Sermons," "Pulpit Cyclopædia," "Light for the Sick Room," and numerous other valuable theological works.

"Your Washing Machine has been fairly tried in our family, and by its use a month's washing is got through in five hours and a-half, and the clothes are much more thoroughly cleaned than by the old system, which involved the labour and inconvenience of twelve or thirteen hours for three weeks' washing. I trust this invention of yours will produce a domestic reformation through the length and breadth of the land."—April, 1862.

From Commander JAMES STUART, R.N., Stratford, Essex. "Dear Sir,—Your 'Washing Machine' is quite a success. It accomplishes all it professes to do, and is a great boon to households.—Jan. 27, 1862."

From the Rev. J. MAKEPEACE, Union Chapel, Luton. "I have to acknowledge the safe arrival of the 'Washing Machine.' It was tried yesterday, and the results are briefly these:—1. The saving of soap is about one-half. 2. Instead of washing every fortnight, we need wash only once in three weeks, thus saving the difference in the woman's wages and the cost of firing, besides saving us of the nuisance of frequent washings. 3. The linen 'looks beautiful,' having a better colour than by the old process. Moreover, there was no boiling, nor did anything require rubbing, except the feet of stockings.—Jan. 15, 1862."

From Mrs. DAY, Carlisle-terrace, Bow, Middlesex. "Your Washing Machine answers admirably. It does wonders. I have been able to accomplish a month's wash in three hours. The Machine is even more than you represent it to be. For the last three washes I have done the sheets, pillow-cases, table linen, toilette covers, &c., without previously soaking them and they have been perfectly clean and stainless. I am satisfied that your machine only requires to be known and it will be fully appreciated.—April 23, 1862." Copy of a letter forwarded to a lady residing near Andover, by a previous purchaser.

"Feb. 19, 1862.—Madam,—The 'Washing Machine' advertised by Harper Twelvetrees answers so well that my wife says she 'would on no account part from it.' I had inspected several washing machines of various makers, but did not approve of any of them. The sight of Mr. Twelvetrees' machine convinced me that it was the article that has long been required, and I am perfectly satisfied with the work it accomplishes. The washerwomen are somewhat alarmed at the innovation. You must, therefore, be certain when you try the machine that it gets fair play. This fact alone is a high commendation of the machine.—I am, madam, &c., &c."

From JOHN KELLY, Esq., C.E., Roscommon. "Having used the 'Washing Machine' for several weeks, I am pleased to inform you that it turned out several batches of clothes in a few minutes, and so perfectly clean that the bystanders were astonished. I think it is beyond the reach of human ingenuity to devise a cheaper, more simple, and efficient domestic machine."

From Mr. W. H. COULTAS, grocer, Minchinhampton. "I received the 'Washing Machine' safely, and we used it yesterday. It does its work well, and is all you represent it to be.—Jan. 28, 1862."

From Mrs. JACKSON, Warwick Hall, Aspatia. "I have fairly tested the ability of your 'Washing Machine,' and am glad to find we get through the washing much quicker and easier than by the old plan. The laundress at first was certain that no plan could equal her own, but is now a convert to your process.—Feb. 22, 1862."

From Mr. G. GILES, 12, Sidney-place, Commercial-road East, London, E.

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